

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

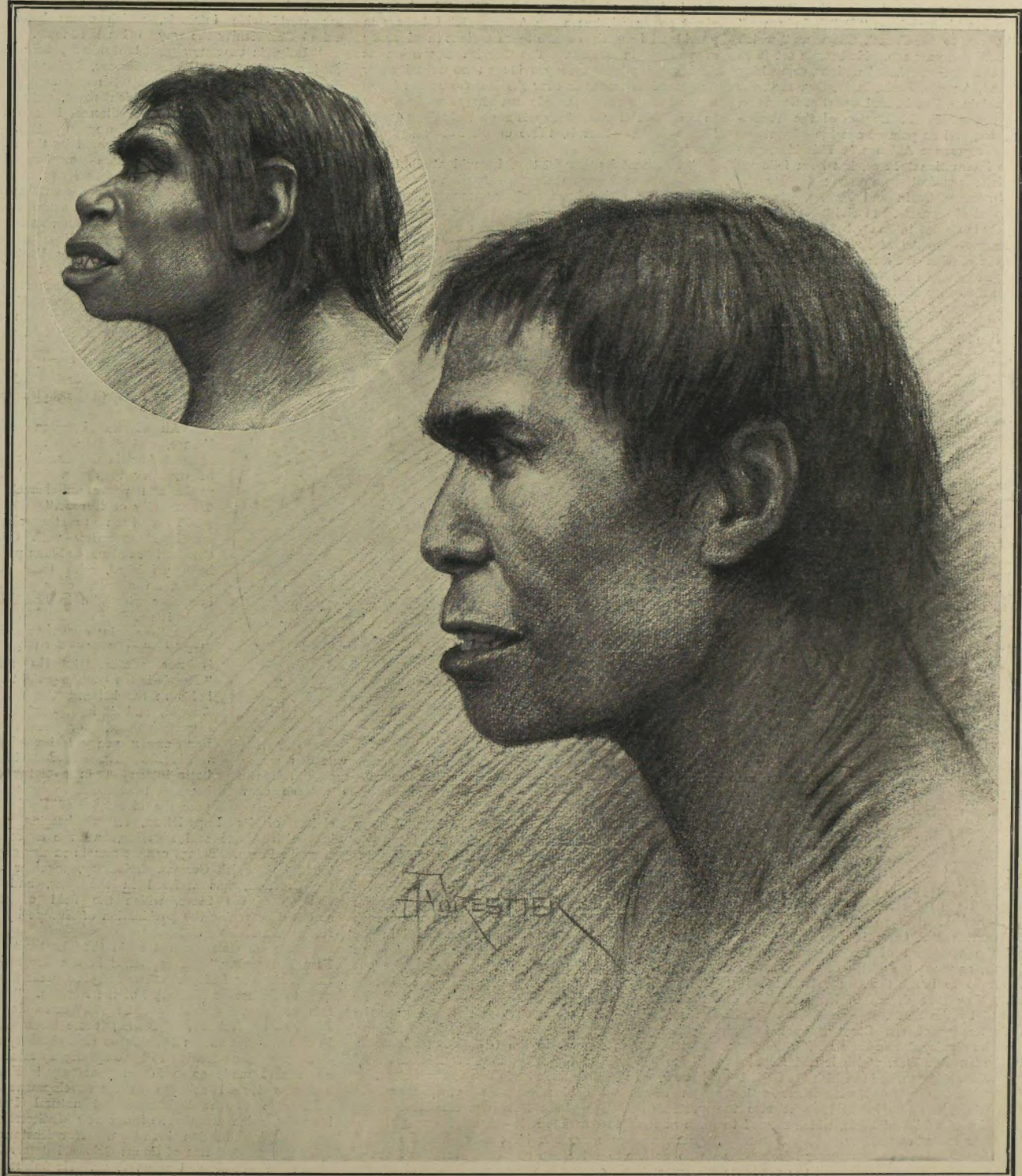
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3878. — VOL. CXLIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

With Ladies' Supplement for August | SIXPENCE.
in Colours and in Photo-gravure.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved on Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.

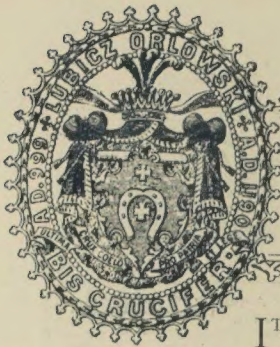


MODERN, LARGE-BRAINED MAN; NOT A SMALL-BRAINED "MISSING LINK": THE PILTDOWN MAN—"THE MOST ANCIENT KNOWN INHABITANT OF ENGLAND, IF NOT OF EUROPE"—AFTER PROF. KEITH'S RECONSTRUCTION (INSET: AFTER DR. SMITH WOODWARD'S RECONSTRUCTION.)

As we remarked at the end of last year, when we gave illustrations dealing with the subject, extraordinary interest was then aroused by the discovery (made by Mr. Charles Dawson, in a gravel deposit near Piltdown Common) of a part of the jaw and a portion of the skull of a being described as "the most ancient known inhabitant of England, if not of Europe." The subject has again come into extraordinary prominence and is causing a keen controversy between two most able men—Dr. A. Smith-Woodward, Keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, and Professor Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Museum of the Royal

College of Surgeons. Both these gentlemen have made reconstructions: Dr. Smith-Woodward held that the Piltdown Man (or woman) was half-man, half-ape; while Professor Keith is satisfied that he was a man with a brain as big as that of modern man. So at South Kensington the fragments of bone have been made the basis of what the layman would call the skull of a "missing link"—"Eoanthropus Dawsonii"—with a brain capacity of 1070 cubic centimetres; while at the Royal College of Surgeons they have been made the basis of a large, well-modelled skull with a brain-capacity of 1500 cubic centimetres. This is labelled, "Homo piltdownensis."

DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



The International Programme of Count Adam Orłowski

IN ITALY;

AND ITS EFFECTS IN THE NEAR EAST.

IT is of interest to notice the consequences of the international programme which Count Orłowski introduced, at the time of the Prussian-Agadir incident, in his speech on "Polish Influence" and in the "Letter to the French Chambers," which we published about a year ago. He therein set forth a coalition of the modern-minded nations, comprising France, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, and a part of Germany, all acting in concert to rid Europe of the Prusso-Turkish influence, and he pointed out the advantages of a "French-Progressive Alliance." This idea, presented by the international Press, has been followed by characteristic political symptoms: (1) By the *rapprochement* between Spain and France, estranged before on account of Morocco, and divided by German intrigue; (2) By increased intimacy between Russia—the ally of France—and Austria, with regard to the Orient, after the mission of Prince von Hohenlohe to St. Petersburg on behalf of the Emperor Franz Joseph; and (3) By the similarity of views of Austria and Italy in regard to Bulgaria, and against the views of Germany, which became thus more and more isolated in Europe.

Latterly, Count Orłowski has plied Italy with his suggestions that the Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel should consent to leave the barren road of Berlin and walk in the way of European freedom. This programme, resting on the strength of public opinion, was recognised by the Press of Milan as founded on principles of progress, but it encountered some restrictions concerning the Balkan States, and some coolness with respect to France. Reproaches and grievances were put forward with a frankness honourable in opponents, and such as may facilitate an understanding between these former companions-in-arms at Magenta and Montebello. We will revert to this Italian criticism further on.

Count Orłowski, interviewed at Milan, said: "The tactics of European diplomacy towards the Balkan States, by bullying them into signing the Treaty with Turkey, and by stopping the victorious march of Ferdinand I. on Constantinople, accentuated the restricted position of the Slavs. But to-day, under the sway of public opinion, and with the instability of unpopular Governments—be they ever so big—material greatness is of lesser importance than the grandeur of ideas upheld by a valiant people. In the holy lists of 'civilisation versus barbarism,' Nicolas of Montenegro and his allies stood out in the front rank. Once it was Rome which could hold the vanguard of the advance towards Constantinople, as when the Faith of Ages, through Sixtus V., strove to break the bonds holding down the Orient. Now that dream of long centuries is being achieved by the Slavs."

"The Conference of the Great Powers judged wrongly that its dignity demanded that it should put an end to the Turkish War, which it had forbidden to the Slavs before it began, and in which the Christian advantages were too conspicuous, with others in view. At the same time, the Conference thought also to deaden the voice of a Liberal Press, which seemed to be taking rather too strong a line."

"But the intervention of the Emperor Nicolas, the political sense of Sir Edward Grey, and the prudence which it is to be hoped King Ferdinand may exercise, allow us to look hopefully to the future. The falling-out of the Allies is simply the consequence of this Treaty, untimely urged by Prussian protectors of Turkey—offensive to all parties, satisfactory to none."

"The principal fault was the prevention, politically, of the lawful formation of a Great Bulgaria, as understood by ex-President Danef. The efforts of the Triplets have created a factitious Albania, which deprived the Serbs and Greeks of the territory to which they could give, under their dominion, an

important self-government. Then the Triple Entente could not, in spite of efforts that we must take into account on the part of Russia, prevent Prussian pressure in favour of Turkey and Albania, which brought about the war between the Allies. But I believe in providential surprises which teach nations in adversity as well as in success. The Turkish aggression at Adrianople might thus provide an opportunity for Ferdinand I. to repair over the Bosphorus the losses that he has undergone. He can always apply firmly to the Cabinets whose interests are principally engaged in the Straits—that is, those of St. Petersburg and St. James's."

"It cannot be thought that I would attribute too much to these Governments, for extension of territory should be modified by according autonomy, and the more expansive the dominions so much the more must the subjects be satisfied. This was the way of the greatest sovereigns and diplomats of our time—Queen Victoria, Alexander I., Talleyrand, Palmerston. I see Russia with the benefits of autonomy accorded to her innumerable peoples, and England with that comfort and freedom that she brings everywhere in her dominions."

persecution can go, further very often than any Moslem cruelty."

"The preceding statement, given from a reliable source, demonstrates the wise policy of Rome with her world-wide interests, which opens before a united Christianity the way to Constantinople."

"Italy, in that new period of history here foreshadowed, might, together with France, England, Spain, Austria, and Russia, benefit by the alliance against Berlin's dark Imperialism, which must, sooner or later, be brought about by the discreet influence of Poland, and by the enlightened European States."

"The advantages for France would be the restitution of national rights in Alsace-Lorraine, while Russian constitutional immensity would perfect itself in an Empire of Russia-Poland formed on the model of Austria-Hungary. Spain would have easier access in the African Congo. Denmark, Belgium, and Holland could secure themselves against Prussia. The advantages for Austria would be to get back the countries unjustly annexed to Prussia. Italian patriotism would see on the Trentine Borders the realisation of its wishes, which could be accomplished

amicably as a compensation for Austria's important acquisitions in North Germany. This agreement would be founded on a local plebiscite, so as to safeguard the sympathies of the peoples concerned."

"All rivalry between Italy, France, and Austria, as well as between Austria and Russia, would be contrary to the nations' true needs, and prove an obstacle to the stability of Europe."

In addition to the above-mentioned interview with Count Orłowski at Milan, the Milan papers have published, with their comments, an account of a previous interview with him in London.

It is the firm conviction of the Count, they point out, that a conflict between Austria and Russia is not admissible. He said: "Russia is the counter-weight that holds in the balance the fate of Austria, and it is opposed to its dismemberment, for which the Pan-German policy is impatiently waiting. Russia and Austria are both interested in avoiding war between themselves, so as to oppose the diplomacy of Berlin, the claims of its Imperialism, its overbearing dealings with Alsace and Lorraine, and the expropriations in Posen. Things cannot remain in this state; the defeat which German diplomacy, together with the Crescent, has suffered in the East, and the triumph of the Slavs, widen the field of their activity, preparing the pacification of Europe by the restoration of Poland."

These are views opened up in the "Letter to the French Chamber," and explained in the Programme International. In it the writer assigns a predominant part to France as Mediatrice of the Nations. "With this we Italians cannot indeed agree," concluded the *Illustrazione Italiana*. "During these latter years France has not shown towards us that sincerity and constancy which seemed to have sprung up after the approaches made some fifteen years ago! France has also looked askance at the development and affirmation of the legitimate and natural Italian interests which arose out of our new Mediterranean and Colonial situation in Libya. Notwithstanding this, the political line of Count Orłowski deserves to be known and studied amongst us. He finished by declaring his sympathy to Italy. 'I have great hopes,' he said, 'of Italian opinion; for this country enjoys its independence, as one day the whole Orient and Poland will enjoy theirs, even supported by frosty Russia, thanks to the heat-wave of Liberty blowing over the world.'"

In presenting this Italian comment upon the ideas of Count Orłowski, we must point out that, in England, the necessity of reinstating Poland was always popular, and has always been advocated as essential for the welfare of the Continent.



Photo. Haffner, Ltd.
RULER OF 'THE COUNTER-WEIGHT THAT HOLDS IN BALANCE THE FATE OF AUSTRIA': THE TSAR OF RUSSIA.



Photo. Barnett.
THE BRITISH STATESMAN WHOSE POLITICAL SENSE IS A HOPEFUL FACTOR FOR THE FUTURE OF EUROPE: SIR EDWARD GREY.

"Besides Russia and England, Ferdinand I. may trust also to the Catholic Emperor Franz Joseph to establish friendly relations in the Balkans. The principal factors of the recent catastrophe were the hatred and fanaticism which divided branches of the Orthodox Church. Eminent statesmen see the Cross placed upon the dome of St. Sophia in a 'Concordat' with Rome. The hands of the latter were tied in the Orient, and she explained herself thus: 'When the war between Turkey and the Allies broke out it was thought that the Vatican, by maintaining the strictest neutrality, contradicted in that its magnificent activity exercised in times gone by against the Turcomans, and by its attitude seemed, as it were, indifferent to the triumph of the Cross. Blame has not been wanting that inspiration should have urged the Holy See to this line of conduct, which was considered deplorable. To-day, however, the pretended triumph of the Cross over the Crescent has shown itself to be what it is—namely, a war of conquest, neither more nor less; now that the Allies, who united to drive the shame of the Turk out of Europe, are covering the history—glorious, no doubt—of the previous few months with horrible disgrace. Now we may see whether the Vatican was right in maintaining a reserved attitude, and not letting itself be led into error by sentimentalism. It has in no way compromised the Catholics who remain Turkish subjects, and on whom the Porte could have avenged itself if the Holy See had shown any sympathy with the Allies. So also the Vatican has proved justified in its mistrust of the conduct which the Slavs might assume towards the Catholics, knowing by experience how far Orthodox

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

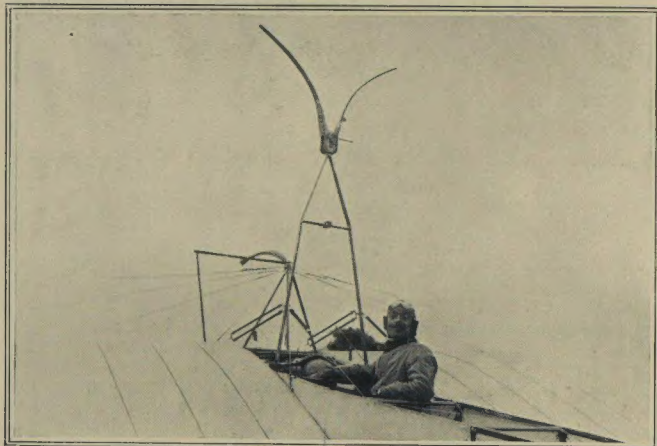


Photo. Topical.

DOUBTLESS DESIGNED TO ENABLE AEROPLANES TO ALIGHT ON AS WELL AS FLY FROM WAR-SHIPS: THE NEW BLÉRIOT "CABLE-CATCHING" DEVICE.

There can be little doubt—although we have no information to that effect—that this new device was invented by M. Louis Blériot that aeroplanes might be able to "land" on war-ships as well as fly from them. The "V," which can be closed and opened by the airman at will, is, of course, the chief thing. On reaching the cable, the airman manoeuvres his machine until the "V" has caught the rope; then the plane is stopped within a few yards and remains suspended. When starting a flight the plane, suspended by the "V," glides along the cable until it attains sufficient speed; then the "V" is opened and the machine released.

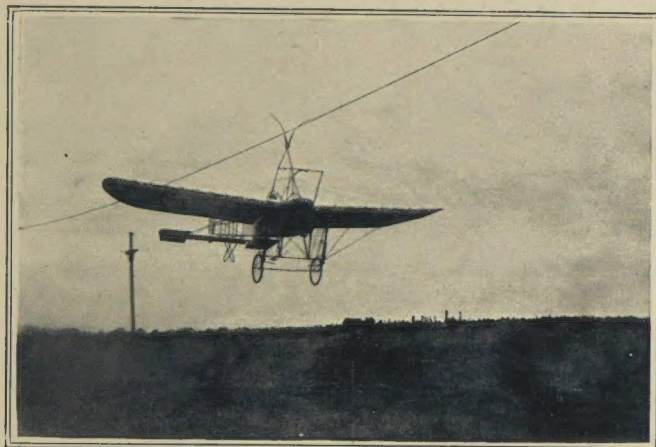


Photo. Topical.

CATCHING THE CABLE: THE NEW BLÉRIOT V-SHAPED DEVICE FOR ENABLING AN AEROPLANE TO FLY FROM A ROPE AND TO ALIGHT ON A ROPE.

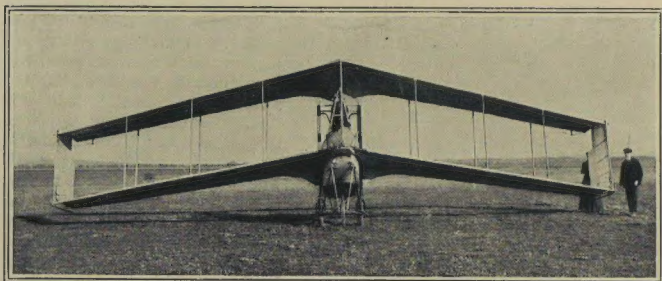


Photo. Topical.

THE VICTORY OF THE "SACKED": THE AUTOMATIC-STABILITY DUNNE BIPLANE, WHICH THE AIRMAN CAN ALLOW TO FLY "UNCONTROLLED" BY HIM.

The success of the automatic-stability Dunne biplane, which was flown from Eastchurch to France the other day by M. Félix, is of particular interest, for, as Lieutenant Dunne remarked recently: "Cody and I were both sacked at the same time"—that is to say, the War Office (wiser since) turned both the late Mr. Cody and Lieutenant Dunne aside; so the Dunne flying-machine is now made by the French Astra Company. The pilot can cease to manipulate all controls while he writes, sketches, or photographs, and thus needs no passenger. It is peculiar for the sloped-back wings; there is neither tail nor rudder.



Photo. Topical.

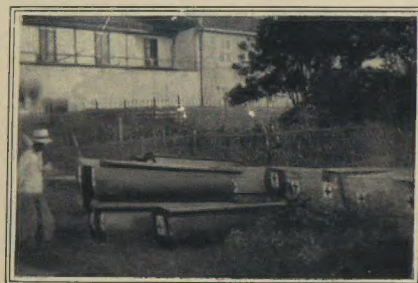
THE AUTOMATIC-STABILITY AEROPLANE WHICH HAS BEEN FLOWN FROM EASTCHURCH TO FRANCE: THE DUNNE MACHINE—OF THE "THICK V"-SHAPE.



NORTH VERSUS SOUTH IN CHINA: SOLDIERS FROM THE SOUTH AWAITING A CALL TO ACTION.



OUTSIDE THE FIRING LINE DURING THE REVOLT: A CHINESE RED CROSS STATION.



AWAITING THE DEAD OF THE NEW CIVIL WAR: COFFINS OF THE RED CROSS SERVICE.

It was not very long before the revolt in Republican China attained dangerous dimensions. The trouble began when a young General, the Tutuh of Kiangsi, dismissed by President Yuan Shih-Kai on the ground that he had flouted his authority, took up arms against the Peking Government and the President moved troops to deal with him. Immediately it became evident that civil war had begun in some of the Yangtze provinces, and that it was a case of North against South. With regard to the first of the three photographs, the cloth tags on the rifles denote the various provinces to which the soldiers belong.



Photo. Central News.

THE DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION AT YEOVIL (PEN MILL) STATION: EXTRACTING INJURED FROM THE TELESCOPED COACH OF THE EXCURSION-TRAIN.

A fatal collision occurred on the Great Western Railway at Pen Mill Station, Yeovil, where an excursion train from Paddington to Weymouth, standing in the station, was run into from behind by the engine of an express going at about three or four miles an hour. Two passengers were killed, and eight others seriously injured.—Many soldiers took part, voluntarily, in the military funeral of Mr. Cody at Aldershot, on August 11. The coffin, draped with a Union Jack, was carried on a Horse Artillery gun, with a team of horses provided by the Royal Engineers. The Army Service Corps was strongly represented, as were most of the Aldershot regiments.



Photo. G.P.U.

THE MILITARY FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. CODY, THE FIRST CIVILIAN BURIED IN THE MILITARY CEMETERY AT ALDERSHOT: THE COFFIN ON THE GUN-CARRIAGE.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I WISH our journalists would either leave the Continent alone, or make some attempt to explain it intelligently. In the days of our grandfathers they largely left it alone; and were contented with certain labels which were such large and simple lies that they could do no harm. Frenchmen ate frogs; in the necessary intervals between shrugging their shoulders. For you cannot shrug your shoulders unless you occasionally unshrug them. All the Italians were organ-grinders; and all the organ-grinders were beggarly foreign counts. I wish we had these vulgar melodramas again, instead of the little lies that buzz about us now in our newspapers as the wasps buzz about us in our dining-rooms. The old healthy liar knew nothing about Russia at all. He made up a romance about Russia, as I might make up a romance about Mars or the Moon. But the new "foreign correspondent" has made a great step in progress. He sends through to his editors fragmentary special statements, of a certain sort known to everybody who has ever tried to thrash out the evidence for anything. The shortest definition of them is that they are misleading even when they happen to be true.

By way of testing the matter, I should like to analyse a short passage, descriptive of the religion of Russia, which I have just read in a respectable paper. The communication is just sufficiently lucid to show it is one-sided; but it is a bad thing when bigotry itself cannot be logical. I take all the printed words from the very beginning, exactly as they come, as a study in modern English journalism. The column is headed, in enormous letters: "Exorcising Spirits." Then follows a second head-line in slightly smaller letters: "Astounding Scenes on Russian Saint's Day." After that there is a third head-line in more enormous letters: "Hours of Torture." The letter-press then begins with this paragraph—

"The usual fanatical scenes were enacted in the suburbs of St. Petersburg on St. Paraskeva's Day, and the ecclesiastical authorities did not protest, nor did the police intervene. Special trains were run to enable thousands of the lower classes to witness a spectacle the toleration of which will only be appreciated by those acquainted with the writings of M. Pobiedonostzeff, the late Procurator of the Holy Synod."

I am not one of those acquainted with the writings of M. Pobiedonostzeff, the late Procurator of the Holy Synod. But unfortunately for those who would persuade or convince me with such passages, I am one of those acquainted with the elementary operations of the human reason. And the first thing I note about this passage is that scenes which are "astounding scenes," when they are printed in large letters, become "usual scenes" when they are printed in the small letters. In short, the newspaper attracts the reader's eye by saying that something has been done so wicked that even a Russian has never done it before. And having secured the reader and his eye, it tells him that this is the sort of thing that Russians are always doing. It is when I read such head-lines and such paragraphs together, that I begin painfully to

comprehend why my profession is not respected as I should like to see it respected.

But I pass on to the examination of the paragraph. We are told that it happened on St. Paraskeva's Day, and the ecclesiastical authorities did not protest. The readers of the paper in question are doubtless so well acquainted with the life, virtues, and miracles of St. Paraskeva as to tingle with the truth of such a criticism. Everybody who buys the paper is so closely acquainted with the doctrines and apologetics of the Russian Orthodox Church that they

they are allowed a religion; but even there I cannot see why they should not be allowed trains as well.

The reporter pauses to mention, with righteous indignation, that St. Paraskeva (whoever she was) has succeeded in providing a public holiday, with "lotteries, refreshment-stalls and drinking-bars," and "games and amusements of all sorts." This is doubtless most depressing; especially to the people of modern Britain, who seem to be able to produce all the other institutions mentioned, except the saint.

I read on; but the more I read of this mystifying report, the less I can understand what happened. It seems that a woman was hoisted up by a "young peasant" to kiss the image of the saint; and another "young peasant" seized hold of her hair and "dragging her head from side to side, and up and down, shouted at her, 'Kiss, kiss St. Paraskeva!'" The woman's garment was soon in tatters." All this puzzles me very much. Certainly, if I wanted a lady to kiss somebody, it would not occur to me to drag her head from side to side, and up and down, while she was (perhaps) attempting to do so. But even if I did adopt a course so socially tactless, I do not see why it should result in her garment being in tatters. I read on (in my simplicity) and see what sense I can make of the rest. I learn that "mud-coloured water" (said to be holy water) was poured into the victim's mouth; and followed by "unclarified oil." I have often drunk mud-coloured water, not said to be holy water; and though I do not, at the first flash, take to the idea of drinking unclarified oil, I think I would as soon drink it as I would clarified oil. But when I have read about the poor lady a little longer, I come upon this sentence; and the sentence is like a full-stop. "Her lips were held closed, so that she was obliged to swallow it."

Now I want seriously to ask the editors of newspapers what good they suppose is done by "foreign intelligence" of that kind. How much intelligence is there in such intelligence? The author of it appears to be an anonymous alien with a great hatred of poor people, when they happen to be Russian and religious, and even that hatred he cannot express sufficiently clearly to be of any use to the controversy, to which, to say the least of it, there is presumably another side he does not permit to appear. If the Russian nation chooses to agree with nearly all literature, sacred and profane, and nearly all civilisations, pagan and

Christian, in believing in the existence of evil spirits, I really think it is that nation's own affair. If the peasants tried to save women from such influences by the drastic methods somewhat dimly described, I cannot see that it is worse than the forcible feeding of some of our own women; and that does not seem to cast devils out, but rather to put devils in. No, I will study Russia, or I will mind my own business; but when some man I've never heard of flings a fanatical fragment like this on a subject I have no chance of examining—why, my lips are held closed: in spite of which, I refuse to swallow it.



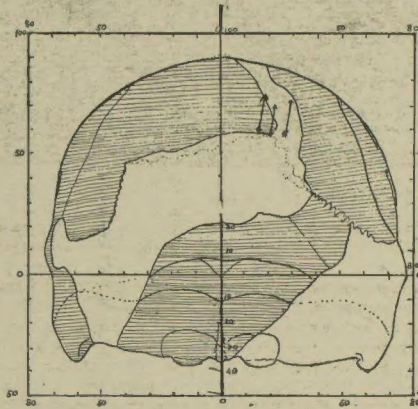
SEVERELY WOUNDED IN THE DISASTER TO THE SOMALILAND CAMEL CORPS: CAPTAIN GERALD SUMMERS, COMMANDANT OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

A serious disaster occurred to the Somaliland Camel Corps on August 9. While the corps, about 150 strong, was making a reconnaissance between Berbera and Odweine, thirty miles from Burao, it was surprised by a large force of Dervishes, numbering from 1000 to 2000, followers of the Somaliland Mullah. The Commandant of the Camel Corps, Mr. R. C. Corfield, was killed early in the action, Captain Summers was severely wounded in three places, and there were some fifty casualties in the rank and file. Captain Summers, the Commandant of the Indian Contingent, had accompanied the reconnaissance in order to advise the Acting-Commissioner of Somaliland, Mr. G. F. Archer, on the military situation. He is a son of the Rev. G. Summers, Vicar of Danehill, Sussex, where he is very popular and well known as a cricketer.

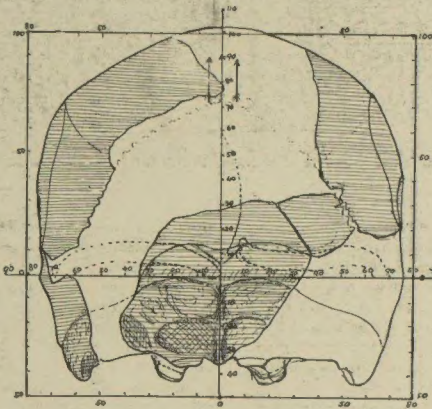
must see at a glance how necessary it was for the ecclesiastical authorities to protest. But I, for my part, have lived a simple and secluded life, in which St. Paraskeva has played a somewhat minor part; and I have neglected to inform myself about the minute duties of Russian ecclesiastics. Still, as I say, I retain the use of my faculties, even about so remote an incident. I cannot see what harm there can be in special trains being run for thousands of the lower classes. I like the lower classes, even in England, where they have not been allowed to have a religion. They may be quite different in Russia, of course, where

APE-MAN OR MODERN MAN? THE TWO PILTDOWN SKULL RECONSTRUCTIONS.

(1)
The reconstructor's work is based on the fact that the right and left sides of the skull are nearly alike; they can only differ in slight details. If it is possible, therefore, from fragments of both sides, to reconstruct only one-half of the skull—right or left as the case may be—it may be safely inferred that the other half corresponds. In the case of the Piltdown skull the parts

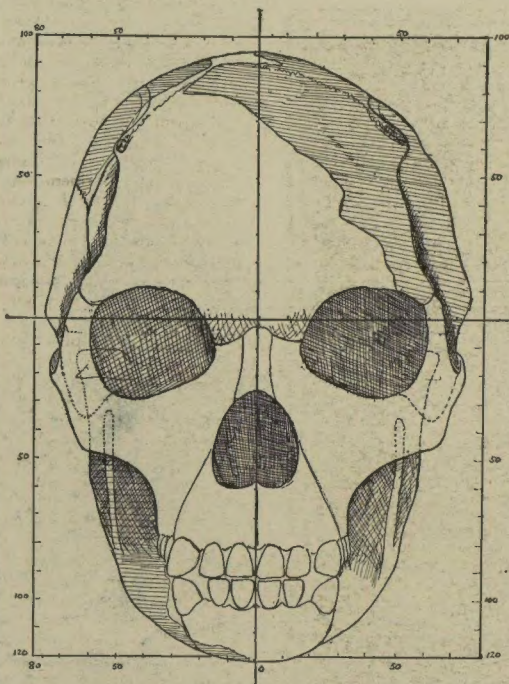


1. HIND VIEW OF THE SKULL: THE SMITH-WOODWARD RECONSTRUCTION.



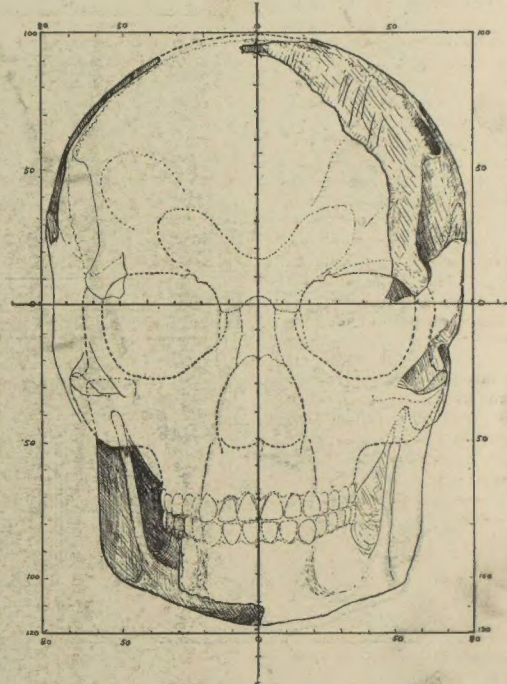
2. HIND VIEW OF THE SKULL: THE KEITH RECONSTRUCTION.

(2)
recovered belong chiefly to the left side; but, fortunately, an important part missing on the left side is present on the right side, and it is, therefore, possible to reconstruct one-half of the skull with accuracy. The anatomist must follow numerous well-defined rules. In making his reconstruction, Dr. Smith-Woodward (says Professor Keith) conformed to all of these

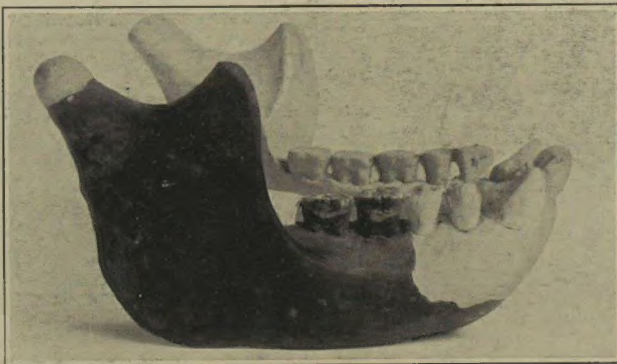


3. FACE VIEW OF THE SKULL: THE SMITH-WOODWARD RECONSTRUCTION.

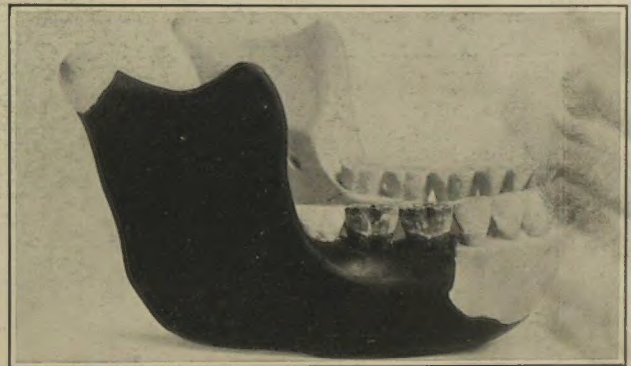
(3)
with one exception. "By some mischance the groove for the median blood-channel, which runs along the roof of the skull, was displaced nearly an inch to one side. It seems a very slight mistake, but it has a very marked effect on the brain-capacity of the skull. As originally reconstructed, the brain capacity was only 1070 cubic centimetres; when the parietal bone is raised up and out to bring the sinus right, the size of the brain-chamber increases to 1500 cubic centimetres—a really large brain for a modern man." As regards the reconstruction of the jaw, the anatomist has to proceed largely from inference. The area for the temporal muscle, which moves the jaw, and is large in all animals with big canine teeth, is small in the Piltdown skull. The form of joint for the jaw is as in modern man, and it may be inferred that the movements of the jaw were the same, and such movements are incompatible with a large canine tooth.



4. FACE VIEW OF THE SKULL: THE KEITH RECONSTRUCTION.



5. THE MANDIBLE: THE ORIGINAL SMITH-WOODWARD RECONSTRUCTION.



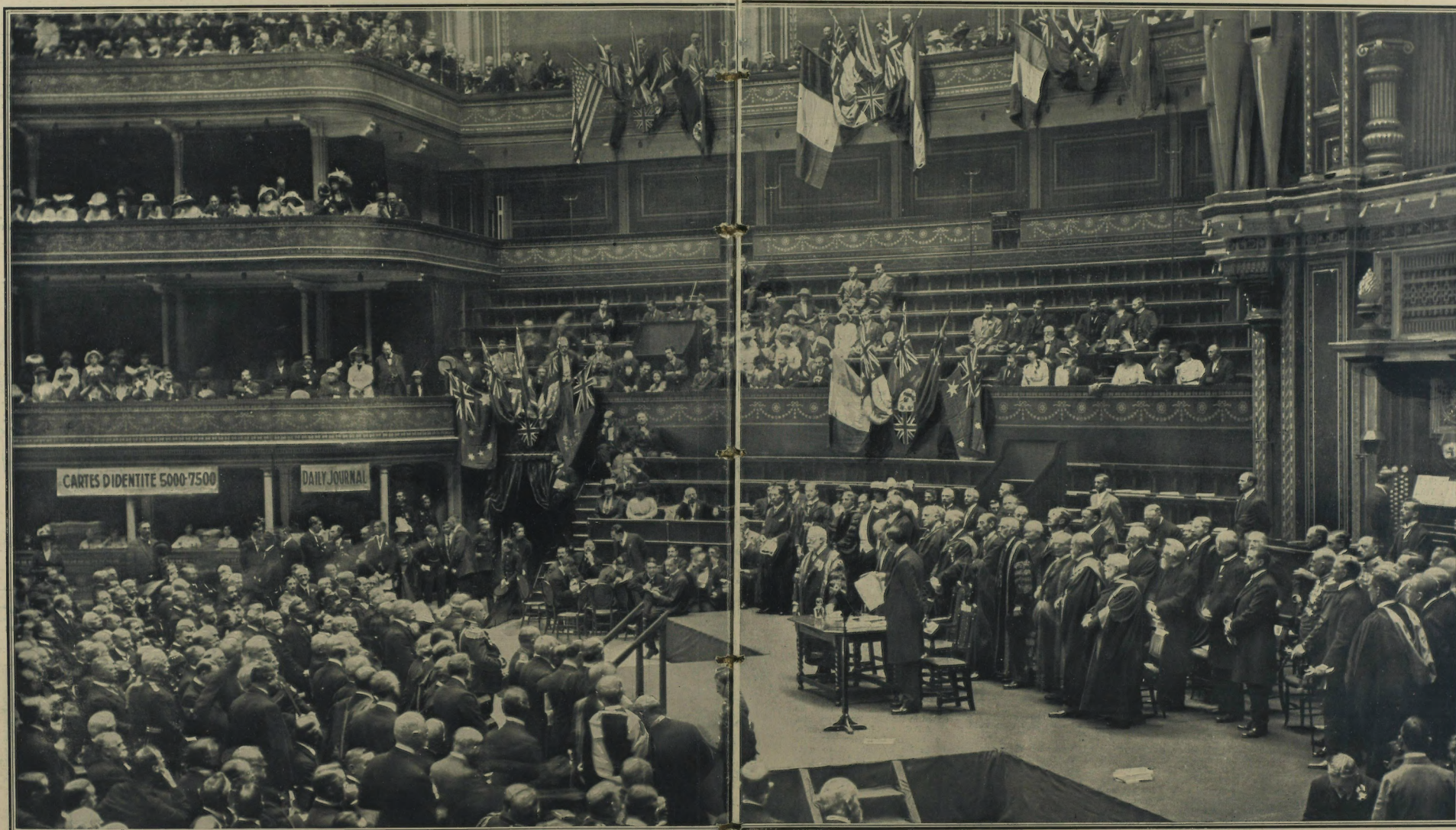
6. THE MANDIBLE: DR. WILLIAMS' RECONSTRUCTION (APPROVED BY KEITH).

1. HIND, OR POSTERIOR, VIEW OF THE PILTDOWN SKULL AS RECONSTRUCTED BY DR. SMITH WOODWARD; AND (2) HIND, OR POSTERIOR, VIEW OF THE PILTDOWN SKULL AS RECONSTRUCTED BY PROFESSOR KEITH.—The middle arrow of the three lies over the groove on the parietal bone for the great blood-channel which passes from front to back, always in the middle line of the roof of the skull. In Dr. Smith-Woodward's reconstruction the groove is placed nearly an inch to the right of its proper position (says Professor Keith); to place it rightly, the left parietal bone, the Professor argues, has to be raised and turned outwards, as in his reconstruction. The capacity of the skull is thus greatly enlarged.

3. FACE VIEW OF THE PILTDOWN SKULL AS RECONSTRUCTED BY DR. SMITH WOODWARD; AND (4) FACE VIEW OF THE PILTDOWN SKULL AS RECONSTRUCTED BY PROFESSOR KEITH.—The difference is not only in the size of the teeth but also in the shape of the forehead. When the venous groove on the roof of the skull is placed in its natural position the forehead and lines of origin for the muscle which rises in the temples assume the form seen in living men. 5. THE PILTDOWN SKULL MANDIBLE AS ORIGINALLY RECONSTRUCTED BY DR. SMITH WOODWARD; AND (6) THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MANDIBLE BY DR. J. LEON WILLIAMS (APPROVED BY PROFESSOR KEITH).

SEEKERS OF THE SECRET OF LIFE: THE GATHERING TOGETHER OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS HEALERS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



"WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF SOME 8000 PERSONS" THE OPENED, IN THE ALBERT HALL, BY PRINCE ARTHUR

The seventeenth International Congress of Medicine, which was officially opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught, had at least the great success anticipated for it. On the first day, it was announced that 7400 medical men, from eight-and-twenty countries, had come together for the event, and that number was augmented later. In the course of his speech, Prince Arthur said: "I feel that it is hardly necessary for me to assure you what very great pleasure it affords me to be present on this occasion to welcome in our midst, in the name of the King, the representatives of all branches of medical science from every quarter of the globe, who are gathered here together to-day. . . . A Congress with a membership of some 8000 persons constitutes a meeting of huge dimensions, and must surely appeal to the



1. SIR THOMAS BARLOW (President of the Congress) ; Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen.
2. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.
3. SIR EDWARD GERT.
4. ALBERT PLACE GOLD (President of the British Association of the Royal Society of Medicine).
5. DR. WILSON & HERRINGHAM (Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital).
6. MR. GEORGE H. MAKINS (Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital).
7. DR. WILLIAM THAYER (Lecturer in Medicine to U.S.A. Government).
8. DR. HENRY MORRIS (President of the Royal Society of Medicine).
9. DR. JAKUBOWSKI (Lecturer from the Emperor's Government).
10. THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MEDICAL ACADEMY.



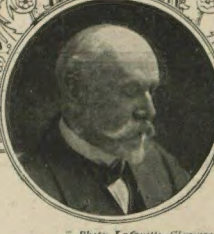
11. SIR DYCE DICKWORTH (Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital).
12. SIR THOMAS LAUDER BRUNTON (Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital).
13. DR. CLIVE RIVIERE (Physician to the East London Hospital for Children).
14. THE MASTER OF THE APOTHECARIES COMPANY.
15. DR. G. M. PAUL (Lecturer in Medicine to the University of London).
16. PROFESSOR W. J. WILSON (President of the British Association of the Royal Society of Medicine).
17. THE MASTER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.
18. THE MASTER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE OF CONNAUGHT, ACTING FOR THE KING.

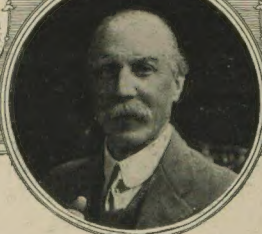
imagination, and, although much of the work must necessarily be of a technical character, there will be subjects of much general interest, and the best men from all over the world have been chosen to introduce them." Sir Edward Grey, in extending the Government's welcome, said: "Medicine and surgery are, I suppose, in their scientific work at least as near to the study of what a lay mind would call the secret of life, and the secret of the Universe, as any conceivable form of science can be. The imagination of men waits upon your work with the expectation that at any moment you may stimulate the thought and quicken the pulse of mankind by lifting still further a little corner of the veil and showing us yet a little more of what has hitherto been mysterious, unexplained, and unintelligible."



Photo, de Stanc.
GENERAL HUANG-HSING,
The Chinese Rebel Leader who
recently fled to Japan.



Photo, Lafayette, Glasgow.
PROFESSOR PAUL HEGER,
Donor of the new Brontë Letters
and a Speaker at the Medical
Congress.



Photo, Lafayette, Glasgow.
PROFESSOR SIR EDWARD SCHÄFER,
Reader of the Chief Paper in the Physiology
Section at the Medical Congress.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
DR. J. S. HALDANE,
The Lord Chancellor's brother,
to whom the Baly Medal for
Physiology has been awarded.



Photo, Ref.
M. DEPERDUSSIN,
The well-known Promoter of Aviation,
who was recently Arrested in Paris.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

TWO leaders of the Southern party in China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Huang-Hsing, landed in Japan on Aug. 9 after an adventurous voyage. General Huang-Hsing travelled in disguise on a tramp-steamer, under a Japanese name, describing himself on the ship's books as a Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

Both he and Dr. Sun Yat Sen are reported to have gone into hiding, for their position appears to be precarious. A price is set upon their heads, and if deported to China, it is said they would probably be executed. The Japanese authorities were at first uncertain whether to allow them to land.

In the Therapeutics Section of the Medical Congress, Professor Paul Heger, of Brussels, opened a discussion, speaking in French, on "The Defensive Measures of the Organism against Foreign Substances in the Blood." The Professor, it will be remembered, is a son of Charlotte Brontë's friend and teacher, and his name was much before the public recently when he generously presented to the nation the Letters that had passed between the author of "Villette" and his father. It was Charlotte Brontë's experiences in Brussels and her regard for Dr. Heger which inspired that novel.

In his paper before the Physiology Section of the Medical Congress, dealing with internal secretions, Sir Edward Schäfer coined a new medical term, and it may, perhaps, be regarded as a tribute from science to classics that the word is of Greek derivation. Some secretions, he said, excite action and are known as "hormones" (from a Greek word meaning "to stir up"), but there are others which retard action, and for them he suggested the word "chalone" (from a Greek verb meaning "to relax"). Last year Sir Edward Schäfer was President of the British Association.

several motor-cars. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, but on entering the magistrate's office on his arrest he removed the ribbon from his buttonhole.

Mr. Henry Percy Maybury, the popular County Surveyor of Kent, has been selected for the important post of Chief Engineer to the Road Board.

It is expected that his appointment will lead to extensive developments in road-construction and improvement. The six hundred miles of roads that have been under his charge in Kent have the reputation of being the best-kept in the country. The Kent County Council has been very anxious to retain his services, and, it is said, increased his salary from £1000 to £1500 not long ago to induce him to withdraw his candidature for the Surveyorship to the L.C.C.

Major-General Sir John Dartnell, who died recently at Folkestone, was for thirty years Commandant of the Mounted Police and Volunteer Forces of Natal. He was appointed to the command in 1874, and his knowledge of the country and the natives was invaluable in the subsequent wars. He fought in the Zulu War of 1879, the Transvaal Campaign of 1881, and the South African War. Before going to South Africa he had seen active service in India at the time of the Mutiny. He was born in London, Ontario, and entered the Army in 1855. Two years later he served in the Royal Irish Rifles with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose (afterwards Lord Strathnairn), and took part in the storming of Chandaree. He was severely wounded while leading the attack on the fortress of Jhansi. In 1865 he served in the Bhootan Expedition, as A.D.C. to Sir Henry Tombs. He retired from the army in 1869, five years before his appointment to command the Natal Mounted Police. In his report to

of all who knew her, Mrs. Seely, Seely, Secretary of State for War, died on Aug. 9 after giving birth to a daughter—her seventh child. She was formerly Miss Florence Emily Crichton, and was a daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Crichton, of Netley Castle. While her husband was serving in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, Mrs. Seely took an active part in the election which secured his first return to Parliament, as Unionist Member for the Isle of Wight. She also helped him in founding civilian rifle clubs. She was very popular in the Isle of Wight, where Colonel Seely has his country home, Brooke House.

President Wilson's refusal to recognise General Huerta as President of Mexico, coupled with his desire to avoid any coercive intervention, caused an awkward deadlock in the relations between the United States and Mexico. The Washington Government sent Mr. Lind to Mexico to gather information as a basis for suggestions, hoping meanwhile, it is said, that General Huerta would find himself in financial difficulties through lack of their support, and would thus be compelled to resign. President Wilson wishes to see a constitutional election held in Mexico.

Mr. Robert Alfred Brice, who died recently at his stud farm near Witham, Essex, was well known in sporting circles. He had acted as a judge at coursing fixtures from 1876 to 1911, officiating not only at Altcar and other British meetings, but also in France and Russia. He detested the practice of coursing trapped hares, which he considered a travesty of the genuine sport. It is estimated that in his time he judged no fewer than 54,325 coursing trials. Mr. Brice was very popular among his fellow-sportsmen.



IMPERVIOUS TO PEACEFUL HINTS FROM WASHINGTON THAT HE SHOULD RESIGN: GENERAL HUERTA, OF MEXICO, WITH THE MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

From left to right the principal figures are: Señors Reyes (Minister of Justice); Esquinal Ofeguen (Finance); de la Barra (Foreign Affairs); and de Mondragon (War); President Huerta, and Señors Kra Stanol (Public Works), García Gernados (State), and Roblagü (Interior).

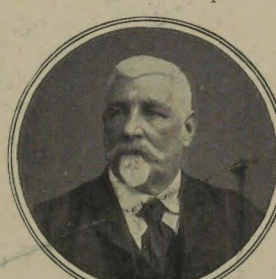
himself in physiology, and the recipient this year is Dr. John Scott Haldane, F.R.S., brother of the Lord Chancellor. Dr. Haldane is University Reader in Physiology at Oxford. He has served on several Royal Commissions, and has written a good deal on the physiology of respiration, especially in connection with mining and diving. Like his brother, he is a student of philosophy, and contributed to "Essays in Philosophical Criticism."

It is not surprising that a profound sensation was caused in Paris by the arrest of M. Deperdussin, on a charge of defrauding the well-known bank, the Comptoir Industriel et Colonial, for which he acted as an agent in large dealings in silk, of sums said to amount to 33,000,000 francs, or over £1,250,000. M. Deperdussin did everything on a large scale. He owned several aerodromes, including those at Reims, Etampes, Compiègne, and Villacoublay, an aeroplane-factory in Paris, and a motor-boat and yacht-building yard at Juvisy. He has been a great promoter of aviation and a liberal donor of prizes. He lived in a costly flat in Paris, and possessed also three châteaux, a private hospital, a racing stable, and

the War Office on the South African War, Lord Roberts wrote of General Dartnell: "His name stands very high in the estimation of the colonists, and he possesses the greatest influence over the natives. His advice was of much assistance in the earliest actions of the war, afterwards during the siege of Ladysmith, and finally in the general advance through the Biggarsberg to Laing's Nek." Sir John had also been a J.P. for Natal, and Secretary for Native Affairs.



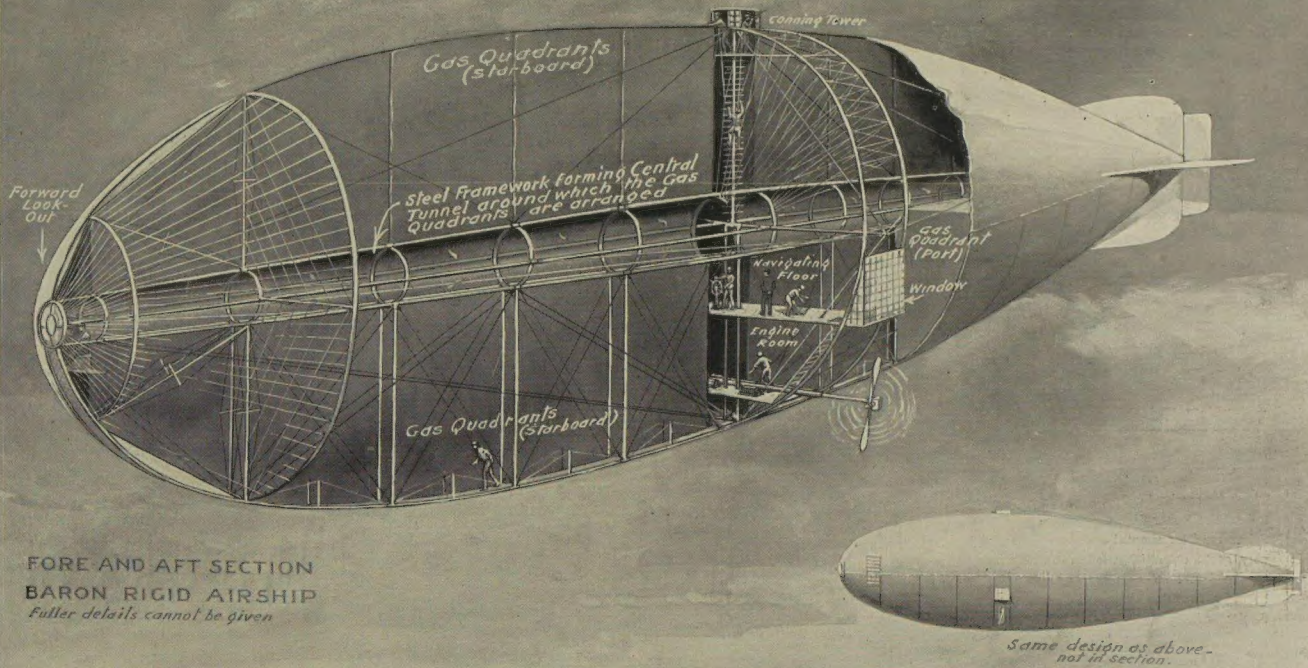
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. R. A. BRICE,
Well known as a Coursing Judge for
Thirty-five Years.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE GENERAL DARTNELL,
Formerly Commandant of the Natal
Mounted Police and Volunteers.

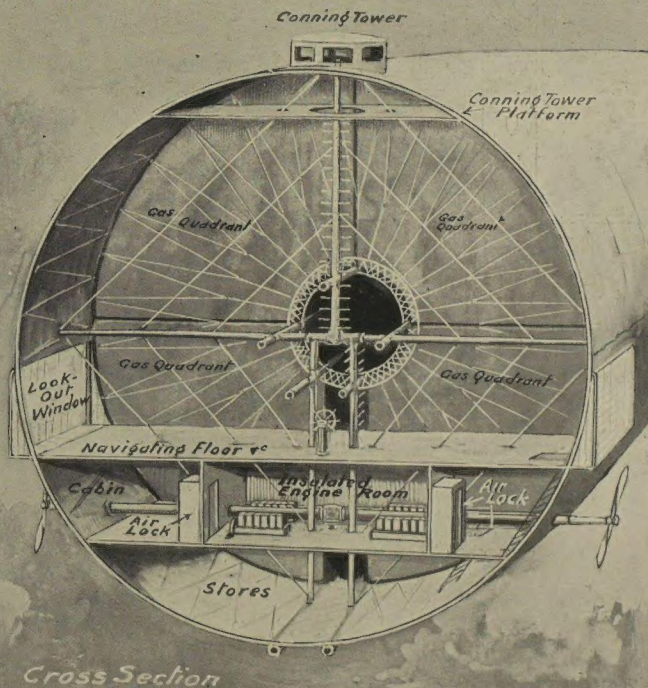
DEFENCE BY AIR-CRAFT: A POSSIBLE NEW BRITISH ARM.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. REBBUR, LTD., OWNERS OF BARON'S AIR-SHIP.



The main principle on which Baron's dirigible is designed is that of a central double cantilever skeleton surrounded by sectional gas-containers. The central cantilever, which is stayed in both vertical and horizontal planes, is sufficiently strong to support the full weight of all the gas-containers when deflated, and also to take the horizontal thrust required for a speed of sixty miles per hour. The outer skin would be flexible, thus allowing for a yielding of the central cantilever support, in the case of any sudden unsymmetrical pressure, without damage to the outer skin. The construction affords the means of inspecting all the sectional gas-containers and their connections by means of a longitudinal gangway running the whole length of the air-ship. It is proposed also that four quadrant-shaped gas-containers of each section should be inter-connected by flexible hose-pipe connections at the centre. The gas-bags are arranged in position round the hub and are divided across the ship into a large number of sections, each section

(Continued opposite.)



(Continued.) being sub-divided into four quadrants, the two upper quadrants touching each other on the vertical centre-line of the ship and touching the two bottom quadrants on the horizontal centre-line; but the two bottom quadrants are of a smaller size in order to allow a passage about three feet wide between them from one end of the ship to the other immediately below the hub. Each right-hand top quadrant is coupled by a flexible tube to its corresponding left-hand bottom quadrant, and each left-hand top quadrant to the corresponding right-hand bottom quadrant, the object of this arrangement being to allow gas expanded by heat on one side of the ship to pass into the opposite cool quadrant, and so minimise the loss of gas due to varying temperatures. In the type illustrated in the accompanying drawing, the central section contains no gas-bags, but forms the engine-room, crew's quarters, navigating-room, etc. The engine-room is completely insulated in the gas section and kept under forced draught so as to prevent intrusion of gas.

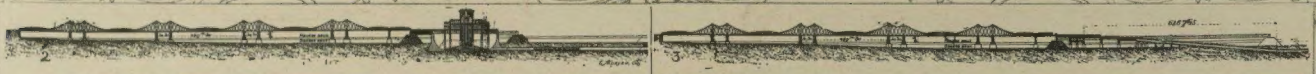
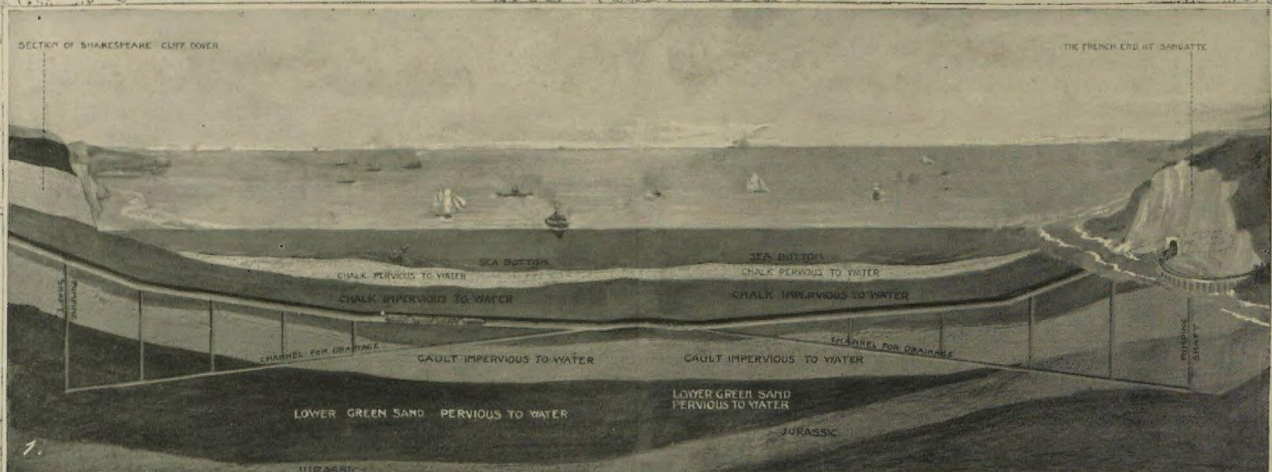
WILL THIS TYPE BE ADDED TO THE DIRIGIBLES TO BE STATIONED ROUND THIS COUNTRY'S COAST AND TO THOSE TO OPERATE WITH THE ARMY? THE INGENIOUS BARON AIR-SHIP.

As we note elsewhere in this issue, our coasts are to have added to their guardians not only seaplanes, but air-ships—the former for short-distance scouting, the latter for long-distance scouting, for making reconnaissances to the enemy's coasts. The Naval Air Service will be distinct from that of the Army. To deal with dirigibles only, at the moment the Admiralty has only two of these air-craft; but she will bring these up to twelve as quickly as possible. The new vessels will be six non-rigids and four rigids. With regard to the Baron Air-ship, here illustrated, we may note—in addition

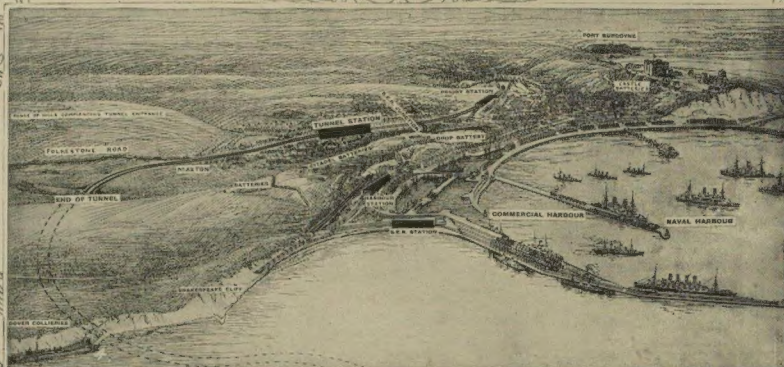
to the details given above—that the gas-bags, framing, and machinery can be examined and at times repaired when in the air by means of the passage and centre hub; and that when it is necessary to deflate and re-inflate the gas-bags, this operation can be carried out on the Baron system section by section without coming to earth. Further: the ship is driven by internal-combustion engines operating two propellers. The machinery and crew can, if preferred, be accommodated in gondolas suspended below the frame instead of in the central chamber, the same frame-construction being adhered to.

A CONTINUOUS ROAD INTO EUROPE: THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

DIAGRAMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPICER AND OTHERS.

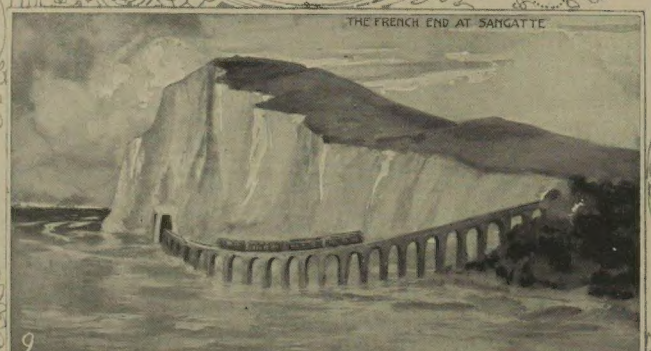
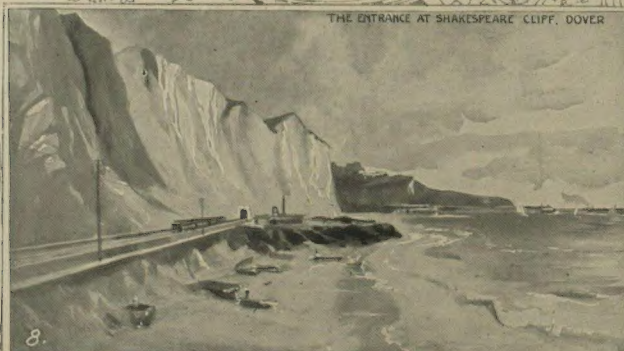


(14) When he received a deputation the other day, the Prime Minister showed no very great enthusiasm as to the latest scheme for boring a tunnel under the Straits of Dover from England to France; but he was bound to recognise, of course, that matters are not as they were between our Continental neighbours and ourselves, and that, as a consequence, the scheme will



(15) bear fresh discussion. The cost of the undertaking would be, it is said, £16,000,000, half of which would be provided by Great Britain, half by France. That a tunnel would have advantages for the traveller who does not care for sea-passages, however short—that it would be in favour with many commercial men—cannot be gainsaid. On the other hand, questions

Continued below.



1. SHALL WE SEE ITS COMPLETION AS PART OF A CONTINUOUS ROAD INTO EUROPE? THE PROJECTED CHANNEL TUNNEL FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE: A TRANSVERSE SECTION SHOWING THE STRATA TO BE PIERCED AND THE SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.
2. THE QUESTION OF DEFENDING THE ENDS OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL: A PROPOSED APPROACH BY A LONG PIER—THE TRAIN TO BE LOWERED INTO THE TUNNEL BY LIFTS SOME DISTANCE FROM THE SHORE.

Continued.] of defence must be remembered, and hence, doubtless, the indecision. As the "Times" put it in a leader the other day: "It must be frankly admitted . . . that the old argument against the tunnel, an argument based chiefly on strategic grounds, has been greatly weakened, if not entirely destroyed, by recent developments." But there remain those who agree with the writer of the article in question that "there exists a half-articulate feeling, deep-seated in the heart of the nation, instinctively urging it to repel without question what it believes to be an attack on its individuality. . . . The moral

3. ANOTHER SOLUTION OF THE SEA-ENTRANCE QUESTION: THE TRAIN BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE BY AN INCLINED PLANE COMING OUT ON A SPACE FENCED FROM THE SEA BY BREAKWATERS.
4. THE DEFENCE QUESTION: HOW THE BATTERIES DOMINATE THE PLANNED APPROACHES TO THE TUNNEL AT SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF, DOVER.
5. THE DOVER ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL: THE MEN ARE STANDING ON THE SPOT WHERE THE TUNNEL SHAFT (COVERED IN) EXISTS.

6. SHOWING THE METHOD OF CONNECTION WITH THE EXISTING RAILWAYS IN EACH COUNTRY: THE LINK OF THE PROPOSED FRENCH COMPANY'S TUNNEL.
7. THE HEAD OF THE FRENCH WORKS: THE SHAFT AT SANGATTE.
8. THE ENGLISH END: THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL IN SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF, DOVER; WORK BEGUN SOME THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO.
9. THE FRENCH END: THE TUNNEL ENTRANCE AT SANGATTE, WITH THE PROPOSED VIADUCT, DESTROYABLE IN WAR.

effect of the 'continuous road into Europe' would be immediate, and striking; but it might also be disastrous. Time and the common-sense of peoples must decide. For the rest, we must add that on both sides of the Channel the tunnels now extend for about three-quarters of a mile from the shore in the grey chalk at a depth of about 160 feet from sea-level. The headings are full of water, as it has been allowed to accumulate by drainage through the soil, but otherwise they are intact, and the water could be pumped out easily. Our pictures are from "The Illustrated London News."

CHANNEL FERRY v. CHANNEL TUNNEL: SHIPS THAT CARRY TRAINS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY H. J. SHEPSTONE, E. N. SANDERS, TABER AND PACKARD; DRAWING BY W. B. ROBINSON.



1. SHOWING THE HINGED BOW, OR MOVABLE BEAK, RAISED: A MODEL OF A PROPOSED TRAIN-FERRY STEAMER FOR THE CHANNEL SERVICE, MOORED AT A TERMINAL PORT.

2. CAPABLE OF CARRYING A TRAIN OF 32 CARS: ONE OF THE BOATS OF THE PÈRE-MARQUETTE STEAMSHIP COMPANY ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

3. A TYPICAL TRAIN-FERRY BOAT ON LAKE MICHIGAN: A STEAMER FLYING BETWEEN MANISTIQUE AND MANITOWOC.

4. RAILWAY LINES ON BOARD SHIP: THE DECK OF THE TRAIN-FERRY BOAT "TRANSIT" AT SAN FRANCISCO.

5. READY TO RECEIVE A TRAIN ON BOARD: A TRAIN-FERRY STEAMER IN PORT.

6. WITH A TRAIN ON BOARD: THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC BOAT "SOLANO" ENTERING BENICIA SLIP, CALIFORNIA.

7. RUNNING A TRAIN ON BOARD A PÈRE MARQUETTE FERRY-BOAT.

8. A SUGGESTED CROSS-CHANNEL TRAIN-FERRY: A BOAT IN PORT—SHOWING THE METHOD OF RAISING OR LOWERING THE HARBOUR PLATFORM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIDE.

The revival of the project for a Channel tunnel recalls the fact that there is an alternative plan for direct railway communication between England and France, which claims many supporters, namely, a system of train-carrying ferry-steamers between Dover and Calais. This scheme, first proposed in 1865, is dealt with fully in Mr. Ernest de Rodakowski's book, "The Channel Ferry" (Harrison and Sons), wherein are also described a number of such train-ferries already in existence in various parts of the world. There are several on the Danish lines, one providing uninterrupted railway

communication between the Continent and Copenhagen, and another, between Trelleborg and Sassnitz, connecting the German and Swedish railways. There is also a train-ferry across the Straits of Messina. In America train-ferries are numerous, some plying on the sea and some on the great lakes. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs one from San Francisco to Oakland, and another, the "Solano," from Benicia to Port Costa. On Lake Michigan four train-ferries are run by the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, and three by the Père Marquette Steam-ship Company. In Asia there is one on Lake Baikal.

THE BANE OF THE SUBMARINE: THE SEAPLANE, A NEW CRAFT FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY H. RANGER



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Aug. 16, 1913.—252

IN THE AIR: A FLIGHT OF A SEAPLANE, TYPICAL OF THE MANY WHICH WILL GUARD OUR COASTS AND SPY OUT THE "INVISIBLE DEATH" BENEATH THE WAVES.

There can be no doubt that the waterplane—or, as the Admiralty prefers to call it, the seaplane—will be of great value in time of naval warfare. The recent manoeuvres gave proof of this. One seaplane not only sighted a submarine which was running awash and invisible from shore, but was able, by reading her number, to identify her as belonging to the enemy. The alarm was given to the defending destroyers; there was a brisk little action; and the under-water craft surrendered. So it was suggested, as we have remarked at other times in "The Illustrated London News," that air-craft will be of incalculable use in "spotting" those terror-breeding fighting-ships which are invisible death, for, it seems almost

unnecessary to point out, objects beneath the water are visible from a height when invisible from the water-level. A day or two ago, the "Daily Mail" said: "The Admiralty has determined to acquire as soon as possible, and to maintain, the same superiority over foreign nations in the air as at sea. Great Britain is to possess a paramount air navy of all types of air-craft. . . . In March last Mr. Churchill estimated that he would have a hundred efficient seaplanes at the end of the year. To maintain an active fleet of a hundred seaplanes . . . nearly 200 machines must be acquired. Since . . . March, however, the experience of naval manoeuvres has greatly enhanced the value of seaplanes in the opinion of the Admiralty."

EYES FOR THE BRITISH NAVY: THE SEAPLANE, A CRAFT WHICH WILL REVOLUTIONISE TACTICS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRANGER.



ON THE WATER: A SEAPLANE "TAXI-ING" ON THE SURFACE AFTER A SCOUTING FLIGHT IN THE AIR.

It is understood that the captains of many of the war-ships which took part in the recent Naval Manoeuvres have asked that their vessels may be equipped with seaplanes. There is to be a belt of seaplane stations round our coasts and a series of air-ship stations. Such facts as these lend immense importance to the new form of the fifth arm. "The function of the naval air-ships in war," points out the "Daily Mail," "will be to carry out long-distance scouting; they will make reconnaissances to the enemy's coasts. The seaplanes are to do short-distance scouting; they will watch the enemy's fleet. Both air-ships and seaplanes will carry wireless installations by which they will be enabled immediately to report...

the dispositions of the enemy. Air-craft will, therefore, become the 'eyes of the fleet,' replacing in this work the fast, light-armed cruisers." A little later it was said: "A problem which is occupying the attention of the Admiralty is the construction of a type of war-ship upon which waterplanes can alight when at sea. At present, though waterplanes can fly from the deck of a battle-ship, they cannot return to it direct, but have to alight on the sea and afterwards be hauled on board." Further interest in the seaplane (or waterplane) will be aroused by the "Daily Mail's" Round-Britain Race, to begin on August 16, from Netley, Southampton Water. To taxi—in waterplaning jargon—is to skim along the water.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECTURAL

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREENS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN DRAWN UP BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLIS & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.

BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

AN ANCIENT LAND-DRAGON.

MAN'S idols and beliefs are made of very unsubstantial stuff, and are constantly crumbling away. According to one of these beliefs, the world has never seen giants bigger than the whale of to-day, or the elephant among land-dwellers. But recent discoveries have revealed a mammoth in Africa standing thirteen feet high, and a land-dragon whose length measured some 160 feet. For the sake of the nerves of intending travellers to the Dark Continent, we hasten to remark that these two



PART OF "THE MOST PRODIGIOUS CREATURE THAT HAS COME TO LIGHT" THE HUMERUS OF GIGANTOSAURUS AFRICANUS—BIGGER THAN THE WHOLE FORE-LEG OF DIPLODOCUS

The photograph shows a model of the right humerus, or upper arm-bone, of the enormous Gigantosaurus discovered in German East Africa, placed beside the right fore-leg of the Diplodocus Carnegiei in the Museum at South Kensington.

prodigies of Nature are now quite incapable of mischief, having been dead some few hundred thousand years or so. But if the belief must go, it is some satisfaction to know that America is not to be regarded, after all, as the land where all good giants went to when they died, for hitherto this country seemed to have been selected as their principal mausoleum.

The African land-dragon just referred to is the most prodigious creature which has yet come to light, and a reference to the accompanying photographs should leave no doubt on the subject. It was discovered not long since by German savants at Tendaguru, in German East Africa. An almost complete skeleton was obtained, and of this the British Museum of Natural History at South Kensington has just acquired the cast of the upper arm-bone, or humerus. In due time, it is to be hoped, the rest of the skeleton

will follow: meanwhile, the arm-bone must suffice us. The form of this relic, and the descriptions which have come to hand of the rest of the skeleton, show that this colossal beast was a near relation of Diplodocus Carnegiei, of which a cast, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, is to be seen in the Reptile Gallery of the Museum. Now Diplodocus was just 84 feet long, and stood 11 feet high at the shoulder—rather higher at the middle of the back. His arm-bone measured just 3 feet 3 inches long. But what is that compared with the arm-bone of the new giant, Gigantosaurus Africanus? The arm of Gigantosaurus was as long as the whole leg of Diplodocus: it measures now just 7 feet 1 inch, but during life it was certainly some inches longer, for no allowance has been made for the thickness of the gristle which must have capped both ends to make easy movement of the limb possible. Until we get a cast of the rest of the skeleton, which now reposes in the Royal Museum of Natural History, Berlin, we must make the most of the humerus we possess. And to this end a further standard of comparison has been made between Mr. F. O. Barlow, the Museum Formator, who has missed the distinction of standing 6 feet in his stockings by a quarter of an inch, and the humerus of a 9-foot crocodile, which, as reptiles go to-day, is large—though for the sake of the crocodile's reputation as a class, I should mention that a specimen of 15 feet is not rare, while the Indian "estuarine crocodile" may attain a length of 30 feet, though nowadays such monsters are extremely rare. But what is even 30 feet to 160?

It may well be that in the days to come Gigantosaurus will lose something of his glory, at any rate so far as his length is concerned, for it is assumed that he was a long-tailed dragon, like his American cousin. He may not have been: but then the last 10 feet or so of the tail of Diplodocus was little thicker than a piece of picture-cord, so too much store must not be placed on this. In height, however, Diplodocus was nowhere: his 11 feet at the shoulder is far eclipsed by the 22 feet of his rival. So far as his neck and head are concerned, it seems Diplodocus and Gigantosaurus had much in common, and neither could boast a very formidable array of teeth—which is something of a drawback in a giant. From their likeness in regard to teeth and claws, we may safely assume that in the matter of tails they were also much alike, for a long tail would help to balance the long neck.

Naturally, it is difficult, not to say dangerous, to dogmatise on the theme of the habits of Giganto-

saurus. He lived during that remote period of the world's history during which the lower cretaceous rocks were formed: a period which antedated the birth of man by several million years. But conjecture in these matters is allowable, and is backed up by the inferences we are able to draw from the skeleton as a whole. From this source we shall probably be not far from the truth in regarding this leviathan as an aquatic, or, at any rate, an amphibious creature, leading a life comparable to that of the hippopotamus, the pigmy heir to the river systems of Africa. That he was a vegetarian is shown by his teeth, and that he was dull-witted is



A SINGLE BONE BIGGER THAN A SIX-FOOT MAN: A RELIC OF A GIGANTIC CREATURE WHOSE BRAIN, HOWEVER, WAS SMALLER THAN A MAN'S FIST.

The humerus of Gigantosaurus Africanus is here seen in comparison with a six-foot man, and shows how small a man would seem beside that monster. In the centre of the big bone is the humerus of a 9-foot-long Malay crocodile.



SHOWING THAT AMERICA IS NOT THE LAND WHERE ALL GOOD GIANTS WENT: THE DIPLODOCUS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, AND (IN OUTLINE BESIDE IT) THE HUMERUS OF HIS YET MORE COLOSSAL COUSIN, GIGANTOSAURUS AFRICANUS.

Some idea of the huge dimensions of Gigantosaurus Africanus is gained by this comparison of the size of his humerus bone with that of the giant Diplodocus Carnegiei at South Kensington. The African monster was about double the height of his American cousin at the shoulder.

proved by the ridiculously small size of the brain-cavity, whose capacity was less than would accommodate a man's fist. That his skin was scaly goes without saying, for he was a reptile; but the skin was probably thick and tough, and studded with small, roundish, and perhaps bony nodules, not with over-lapping scales like a modern lizard.

We shall probably never know whether the male was larger than the female, or vice-versa. Probably the female was the smaller, and almost certainly she was viviparous. It is just in this regard that we feel we miss so much by the silence of the rocks, for even a hint as to the manner of courtship of this great beast would have been of immense interest. Did he, in amorous mood, plunge and splash, and bellow at his mistress's abiding-place, or was he phlegmatic even then, as he must have been during his ordinary daily life, when no thought of love disturbed him?—W. P. PYCRAFT.

FOR THE NATION TO CARRY ON? "EARTHQUAKE" MILNE'S WORK.

FROM A DRAWING BY MR. SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S., OF THE WATERLOO OBSERVATORY, BRAMLEY, YORKSHIRE.



HOW EARTHQUAKES IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD ARE RECORDED IN ENGLAND: THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN MILNE'S SELF-REGISTERING PENDULUM.

Since the death of the great British seismologist, Professor John Milne (whose portrait we gave in our last issue), leading scientists have expressed the hope that the great system of observation-stations which he set up all over the world, with its centre at his own observatory in the Isle of Wight, will be carried on and developed. He worked it almost single-handed and mainly at his own expense, but Professor Archibald Geikie, in a letter to the "Times," has suggested that it should become a national undertaking. Prince Galitzin, of St. Petersburg, President of the International Seismological Association, has written to Professor Geikie: "I entertain the most sincere hope that the great work of Milne will

be continued. . . . This would be the best monument to his memory." With regard to his apparatus, here illustrated, it should be explained that an earthquake sends out waves of motion or vibrations across the earth's crust, like the circular ripples produced by a stone thrown into a pond. Passing beneath the recording pendulum, these vibrations cause it to swing according to the amount of ground-tilt. It only records distant tremors, and is not affected by local shocks. Professor Milne discovered how to find the distance of any earthquake from his instrument, for he showed that a shock sends vibrations along three routes, demonstrated above, and the differences of their speed enabled him to calculate the distance.



Folk-Lore of the Hausas.

A good many people who take pride in their common-sense would call it gross waste of time to read a five-hundred page book containing the folk-lore of an African tribe; and their opinion of the man who would give years of his life to the collection, arrangement, and annotation of the "silly stories" of savages cannot be flattering. Fortunately, we possess other senses besides common-sense, and in every civilised community there are lovers of folk-lore and students of the human race who find in the simple tales of primitive people valuable clues to the mysteries of the past. In "Hausa Superstitions and Customs" (John Bale, Sons, and Danielsson), Major A. J. N. Tremearne has produced a most informative work about the inhabitants of Northern Nigeria and the hinterland of the Gold Coast. A great number of the Hausas are British subjects; but, being active travellers and traders, they are to be met with all over the Sudan. Their qualities indicate that they will play a big part in the future of Africa, and in collecting the records of their lore before the inevitable transition comes about, Major Tremearne has rendered excellent service. The author makes a spirited defence of the value of folk-lore. He shows that the time-honoured stories of the people

Guinea; and there is that about these stories of adventure in the wilds that stirs the blood. They are a rough and hardy lot, these prospectors; there are black sheep among them, of course, but for the most part there exists that in-

reasonably honest dealer in the distant town. Life

on these opal diggings, about which little accessible to the general public has been written, is literally a gamble. As an assayer of ore, the author enjoyed peculiar facilities for observing character, and he has made the most of them; but the electricity in the atmosphere of his book is generated not solely by the scramble for wealth, the "rush" for new ground, the "jumping" of claims, and the lucky find. Aboriginal and Chinaman play their parts, and prominent parts in some cases. We should have liked more concerning the life of the miner in New Guinea, also of the pearling industry on the northern coasts of Australia; but, for that matter, more sketches of life in the back blocks from the same graphic pen would be welcome.

"A Modern History of the English People."

There are many methods of writing history, just as (in the words of Kipling) "There are nine-and-forty ways of constructing tribal lays, And every single one of them is right." Not long ago there was a threat that the most severely scientific method was to prevail among modern historians; that historical research would tend more and more to become a remorseless hunt

for facts, and historical composition an absolutely colourless analysis and record of the results. Fortunately for the general reader, there are other historians who realise that history can be written in a picturesque and popular style without any sacrifice of accuracy, and with greater truth in proportion as the writer's sympathies are wider. To this class belongs Mr. R. H. Gretton, who has just issued Volume II. of his "Modern History of the



UNDER THE SPELL OF BORI: POSSESSED BY THE SPIRIT.

"Bori is self-induced hysteria. During the possession by the spirits the patients imitate certain persons or animals, and often ill-treat themselves. The spirit is usually expelled by sneezing."

From "Hausa Superstitions and Customs."

born sense of fair-play which makes for even-handed justice and gives every man his chance, whether he be the navvy inured to labour, the social failure, or the adventurer pure and simple. The search for gold, other precious metal, or gems has an attraction boasted by no other walk of life; the miner may be a pauper in the morning and have found his way on the road to fortune at night; nay, on the "opalling" grounds of the Never-Never Land he may exchange poverty for wealth within an hour—provided he take the treasures won single-handed with pick and shovel to a



A POPULAR HAUSA PASTIME: AT A BOXING-MATCH, OR "DAMBE" — IN THE MIDDLE OF A BOUT.

In their set-to at Dambe certain rules have to be observed. "Blows may be dealt either with the handaged left fist or with either foot. The drum is often necessary to encourage the boxers to serious efforts."

From "Hausa Superstitions and Customs."

laws rather than their ruthless replacement by a cast-iron code made at Westminster. One hundred tales of the Hausas are contained in the volume under review, and they are thoroughly analysed and annotated, so that the full meaning is made evident. Major Tremearne also deals with the superstitions and customs of the people, and he gives the first full account of the Bori dance, a weird and hysteric entertainment which is now prohibited. The volume is illustrated with numerous photographs and drawings; and, in addition to forming a reliable work on the Hausas, it will serve as a permanent record of their racial peculiarities at a most important period.

The scenes to which Mr. Macdonald introduces us in "The Land of Pearl and Gold" (Fisher Unwin) have a fascination of their own. A mineralogist by profession, the author's lot has been cast among the pioneers of the mining and prospecting industries of the Australian back blocks and of New



AWAITING THE MOMENT OF FATE: READY FOR THE BORI SPIRIT.

"When the period of initiation has been completed the candidate . . . is led to a selected tamarind tree. . . . A black goat is killed . . . and the meat is cooked and eaten, and playing and dancing go on . . . round the tree."

From "Hausa Superstitions and Customs," by Major A. J. N. Tremearne. Reproduced by the Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd.



A POPULAR HAUSA PASTIME: AT A BOXING-MATCH OR "DAMBE"—THE OPENING OF THE FIRST ROUND.

Boxing, or "Dambe," is one of the most popular of Hausa amusements, together with wrestling and horsemanship. In it the left hand is bandaged, and, as in French boxing, blows with the foot are permissible.

From "Hausa Superstitions and Customs."

English People." The first volume, which dealt with the period from 1880 to 1899, was hailed as a brilliant piece of work; and the second volume, covering the years from 1899 to 1910, well maintains the reputation made by the first. It has the advantage, indeed, of dealing with a more eventful and momentous decade, including as it does the South African War, the death of Queen Victoria, the reign and death of King Edward, and the change of Government in 1906. Mr. Gretton writes from the point of view of the ordinary man. Political events are by no means neglected, but they are made to take their proportionate place in the national life, along with matters of art, science, literature, religion, commerce, aviation, and sport; while even such things as sensational trials, popular music-hall songs, and bridge are touched upon in their place. Nor are foreign affairs forgotten, such as the Russo-Japanese War. There is a note throughout of sane and impartial criticism, and a moral value in the book due to the emphasis laid on the subject of national efficiency.

LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR AUGUST.



*The King's Hostess for the Twelfth:
The Marchioness of Ripon.*

The Marchioness of Ripon (formerly Lady Constance Gladys Herbert and the widow of the fourth Earl of Lonsdale) had, with Lord Ripon, the honour of entertaining the King when he went on the Twelfth to shoot at Studley Royal, where

excellent sport is invariably obtained. Lady Ripon has always been a great supporter of all forms of art, and, during the season, she is a very well-known personality in her corner box at the Covent Garden Opera.

BY SAIL AND STEAM: WOMEN AS YACHT-OWNERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KIRK AND DESGRANGES.



1. MRS. FRANCES FRANCIS.

2. THE YAWL "BONA," OWNED BY MRS. FRANCES FRANCIS.

3. MME. E. TERESTCHENKO'S S.Y. "IOLANDA."

4. THE S.Y. "LADY BLANCHE," OWNED BY MRS. VALENTINE SMITH.

5. MRS. EDGAR THORNTON'S S.Y. "MAID OF HONOR."

6. MRS. R. B. CROFT'S S.Y. "ORIANA."

7. MRS. VAN RAALTE'S SC. YWL. "BLUNDERBUSS."

For those who love the sea sailing as a pastime is a very great one, and although there are comparatively few women who own a yacht, or who have the courage to incur the enormous expense entailed in yacht-racing, there are yet some who are in the enviable position to be able to indulge in this aquatic delight. Several women, indeed, are not content to be merely yacht-owners, but also give up their leisure for

the passing of the tests and difficult examination by which a Master Mariner's Certificate is obtained, thus rendering them in every way qualified to sail their own yachts and to command their crew. Among these we may mention Lady Margaret MacRae, who owns a yacht. There are also several American and English women who have acquired the Seaman's Certificate and claim proficiency in the steering and sailing of a yacht.

BY SAIL AND STEAM: WOMEN AS YACHT-OWNERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WESTON, RAPF. ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, KIRK, AND HALL.



1. MRS. G. FORBES BASSETT'S YACHT "MOOWEEN."
2. MISS GERTRUDE EADIE.
3. MISS GERTRUDE EADIE'S YACHT "GERTRUDE."
4. MISS KENNEDY VOSS, LATE OWNER OF THE "KATHLINDA."

5. MISS H. S. ORD, OWNER OF THE YACHT "NANCY."
6. MRS. G. A. SHENLEY'S CUTTER "SPERO."
7. MISS PACKARD IN THE "JUNE," OWNED BY HERSELF AND MRS. ALFRED FARRAR.

8. THE HON. MRS. ELIOT YORKE.
9. THE HON. MRS. ELIOT YORKE'S S.Y. "GARLAND."
10. MRS. G. FORBES BASSETT, OWNER OF THE "MOOWEEN."

Yachting is so generally considered to be a man's sport: that it is surprising to find how very many women have taken it up. Small-yacht racing is specially suitable for women, and though the leading yacht clubs do not admit lady members, there are many entries in the various regattas, especially in the Solent, of yachts which are owned by women. Amongst yachtswomen, the German Empress, who owns the "Iduna"

(nearly 400 tons), is one of the most distinguished. Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Valentine Smith, and Mme. E. Tercstchenko, all owners of yachts, are very well-known figures at Cowes. We give above and on the page opposite illustrations of a few of the steam and sailing yachts exclusively owned by the fair sex. The photograph of Miss Eadie's yacht "Gertrude", shows the little craft dressed on the occasion when she made up her hundred prizes.

By a Versatile French Artist: Etienne's Dry-Point.



MRS. EDGAR BRASSEY.

This beautiful portrait of Mrs. Edgar Brassey may come as a surprise to many. Though numerous examples of Adrien Etienne's work have been published in these pages, the beautiful dry-point which we give above is the first to bear the name of its sitter. Perhaps it may have appeared to those who have been interested in his art as repre-

sented in "The Illustrated London News" from time to time, that his style is essentially French, but no one can now deny that he can successfully portray that English type of beauty which it is not always easy for the French character to appreciate to its full. Other types of English beauty by Etienne will be published at a future date.

By a Versatile French Artist: Etienne's Water-Colour.



THE YELLOW SUNSHADE (Mlle. JEANNE RENOUARDT).

It is not only with the diamond point that Adrien Etienne has made the great reputation that has placed him in the first rank of dry-point etchers. He is equally at home with the brush. This drawing of Mlle. Jeanne Renouardt, entitled "The Yellow Sunshade," introduces a branch of his art with which the many readers of "The

Illustrated London News" have hitherto been unfamiliar, and shows, as well as any other example of his work, the delicacy of colouring and mastery of line that make his work so conspicuous. Mlle. Jeanne Renouardt appeared recently, with great success, in "Le Bourgeon," by Georges Feydeau.

CONCERNING GARDENS

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,

Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden."

IN a large flat garden I know nothing more fascinatingly effective and beautiful than a long artificial tank, bordered with paving-stones all round, and the waste-pipe nearly at the top, so that the water rises close to the stone and reflects the surrounding objects—trees and plants and sky. The size of this oblong piece of water must, of course, be decided by the circumstances of the ground chosen.

After the paving-stones should come a broad band of turf; after that a border of delicate half-hardy plants—fuchsias, lilies, polargoniums, etc.; large patches of blue violas and other low-growing plants in front. The scheme of colour had best be mostly confined to shades of blue, grey, pink, and some white, but not much; the whole surrounded by low brick walls, against which roses and myrtles and sweet verberna would do well. On the top of the low wall may be pots or vases with carnations or annual seedling pinks. The point of this long stretch of stone-bound water is that it should hold gold-fish, and, above all, some of the various hardy *Nymphaeas* (water-lilies). There is no difficulty about growing them. The roots are put, with soil, into some shallow basket—a hamper does very well, with the lid off. This is sunk into the piece of water, which must be rather deep—three or four feet—so that in cold winters the frost should not reach the roots and kill them. Spring is the best time to plant; the end of April does very well. Of course, *Nymphaeas* flourish and grow more strongly in muddy ponds or lakes than in the more artificial conditions of the cemented tank, but the growth being more restrained in the tank, the flowers show to greater advantage, and can be more closely inspected and observed, besides avoiding the attacks of moor-hens and water-rats.

Nothing has so improved in gardening of late years as our water-gardens and the cultivation of moisture-loving plants. Should there be, by good luck, a slope in the ground in garden or field, and a stream, however small, that could dribble from one hole to another, several varieties of water-lilies could be grown. M. Merliac's hybridising of water-lilies has been so successful, and the varieties are so numerous, that the difficulty is only to select the best. I myself grow in a small round fountain a very fine red one which flowers freely; but I sometimes think of giving it away and going back to the real old white water-lily of our ponds, which grows throughout Europe. Nothing is more beautiful, and, if picked on coming into bloom, the flowers look lovely in shallow bowls, lasting for several days if care is taken to bend back the sepals when the flowers are cut. The blooms are fragrant and remain open till they wither. In Mr. Robinson's latest edition of "The English Flower Garden," the eleventh, there is a very long descriptive list of *Nymphaeas* of every shade and colour. He says *N. Odorata minor* is one of the best for tanks and shallow water: a pretty little plant of slow growth, starchy-white flowers with purplish sepals and sweetly scented; the leaves are

combination and sequence of shades of colours a generally good effect, and for that purpose plants with high stalks should be avoided. People who have no tanks, and who wish to begin the culture of water-lilies, can very well make shift with casks sawn through the middle. In temperate countries it is unnecessary to protect these tubs against the frost, but in cold countries they must be protected. To do this, a trench is made of a depth of about one-third the height of the tubs, which are then placed in it and banked up to their edges with the earth dug out. One would hardly believe what a charming

wet winter, and the old plants flowered earlier and more strongly than the cuttings. This teaches a lesson, and I shall try taking up the old plants and giving them some slight protection, and plant them out in April. They are most useful plants and last well in water, and they flower, for a long time. I shall grow a greater variety.

This month of July I went to see a beautiful old place in Warwickshire. The garden was lovely and picturesque and entirely suited to the old house; the plants, herbaceous or annuals, the soil excellent, and the situation somewhat damp. One long, narrow bed was entirely given up to the low-growing shrubby spiraeas. Two groups of *S. Palmata* were especially effective; the white flowers rather later than the red, but both are most valuable. There are several varieties of *S. Japonica Bumalda*; Anthony Waterer is, perhaps, the best. *S. Cobata*, Queen of the Prairie (a pretty name), almost pink, if grown in rather a dry place; in a moist soil it is over eighteen inches high, with flowers in large, terminal cymes.

The Botanical Gardens at Oxford, where I went the other day on my way to Warwickshire, are quite lovely in themselves, and interesting for their associations as the oldest botanical garden in England, reminding one of the still older one at Padua. I saw *Spiraea Lindleyana* grown on one of the high old walls, and in that moist soil a more magnificent July wall-plant could not be seen. A large bed there interested me, as it was entirely devoted to varieties of *Polygonums* (knotweed), which I consider lovely and useful plants if properly treated and well thinned-out, and this was the case here.

The strawberries here this wet year have been quite unusually good, and I can thoroughly recommend Sutton's Large Red Alpine. We grew it from seed, and, the second year, with the runners taken off, when they came in the spring; and, watered in dry weather, they have gone on bearing all the summer. George Bunyard's *Louis Gaultier* is also here—a most useful strawberry, coming in rather late and very pale in colour. It has an excellent flavour, and is true to its catalogue description of an "enormous cropper."

Here is a recipe for a simple water ice: One pint of water, half a pound of white sugar; as a boiling syrup pour it on to twelve blackcurrant leaves, leave it to cool, strain and add a little lemon-juice; freeze in the usual way, and serve with stewed fruit or in glass-cups with only biscuits. The leaves of blackcurrants boiled for ten minutes and strained make a wholesome *tisane* for the gouty or rheumatic, taken between meals and best without sugar.

I strongly recommend all who grow vegetable marrows to pick them when no larger than large lemons, boil them whole, and serve with a cream sauce; the faithful plants go on producing more than when allowed to grow large and



A JEWEL OF THE ARTIFICIAL TANK: THE NYMPHÆA.

effect can be produced by tubs arranged in this style. Water-lilies are blessed with extraordinary vitality, which allows them to live for quite a long time out of the water, and in consequence to survive very long voyages without being any the worse."

I have had several applications for cuttings of my night-flowering cactus, and have sent them according to my offer. They strike easily. I had twelve or thirteen splendid blooms on my plant this year. I wonder cacti of all kinds are not more grown by amateurs who have greenhouses and live in their homes. They are exceedingly lovely when blooming and want little care, and they can be made to flower in May, June, or July, according to the temperature of the house. In winter they only want to be kept very dry and free from frost. "Cactus Culture," by W. Watson, Assistant-Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1880, will be found most useful, and gives all the instruction necessary.

I go about a good deal and see many beautiful and well-kept gardens, but I hardly ever find that *Alstrœmerias* (Peruvian Lily) are grown; or, at any rate, the *A. Chillensis*, which is far the most beautiful; the idea is they are not hardy. This may be so in heavy soils. I have grown them many years and never had them killed. During a very cold winter it might be well to cover them with a little straw or leaf-mould mulching, as with globe artichokes. I bought the tubers of *A. Chillensis* years ago, keeping the seeds of the best pink colours, and so got up good stock for picking. I sowed the seed as soon as ripe along a warm fruit-wall. They begin to flower in about two years, and increase rather rapidly. The drier and lighter the soil and the sunnier the situation, the better they seem to do. The buds come out in water. The white *A. Pelagrina* I have seen at shows, but I have never succeeded in growing it. The ordinary *A. Aurantiaca* is almost a weed here: it grows anywhere and varies in colour from pale yellow to deep orange. They increase so that some thinning-out and mulching in the winter are necessary to keep them at their best, but they are never so pretty and refined as the pink and red *A. Chillensis*.

I have seen in the papers this year that the favourite flower in gardens, leaving out roses and sweet peas, is the Penstemon (Beard-tongue). I think the reason they are so frequently seen this year is that with others, as with me, the old plants survived in consequence of the mild



IN FLESH COLOUR AND SALMON PINK: MADAME PAUL CAZENEUVE.

small, bright green above and red beneath. Those who have suitable ponds or tanks, and are ambitious of growing rarities, may wish to grow *Nelumbium*—sacred yellow bean. *N. Luteum* is the hardest known sacred bean and the best suited to northern gardens. It flowers strongly in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. I have never seen it myself, and so do not know if it is worth the trouble, or if the summers are too cold for it to flower here.

In a paper read before the Horticultural Society in 1898, M. Latour Merliac, the famous French propagator of water-lilies, said that "in stocking a tank with water-lilies, the object should be to obtain by a harmonious



A FLOWER THAT HAS MANY PETALS TO UNFOLD TO THE SUN: THE DOUBLE NYMPHÆA.

old. Here is a recipe for stuffed vegetable marrow: Peel a vegetable marrow and remove seeds, keeping marrow whole, chop and fry two or three onions, six ounces of pine-kernels ground and fried with the onions, six ounces of bread-crumbs; pepper and salt to taste; one chopped hard-boiled egg, and one raw egg to bind it. Fill the marrow with the mixture and steam for half an hour. To partly cook the marrow, place it in a baking-tin, cover with bread-crumbs, place some pieces of butter on the top and bake for half an hour till soft and a nice brown colour; serve with real or vegetable gravy.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. V. THE GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FALL AND OTHERS.



BEARDED BEAUTIES FROM BRUSSELS: CHAMPION GRIFFONS.

The griffon Brussels¹ is a breed of an extremely complicated past, in whose fabrication ruby spaniels, Irish terriers, Yorkshire terriers, and pugs, fawn and black, are the alleged ingredients. Even Belgian authorities, who presumably should know all there is to know about their national breed, differ widely, some throwing a little additional darkness upon the subject by saying the griffon Brussels¹ is a descendant of the Dutch terrier griffon, itself allied by pedigree to the Irish terrier; and others that it is produced by careful breeding from the affenpinscher. Whatever may have

been its past, its present is firmly settled as a most engaging, intelligent, and delightful little dog, in whom the variegated past is merely hinted by the recognised three divisions of the breed. These are : the griffon Bruxellois (with a harsh red coat); the griffon Belge (with a harsh black coat); and the Petit Brabançon, which is red but has a smooth coat. This last variety is the latest to receive (in June) separate registration at the Kennel Club, so that we shall in future have Brabançon champions as well as those of the better-known griffon Bruxellois.

BY "THE GLASSY, COOL, TRANSLUCENT WAVE."



FASHIONS FOR THE MORNING DIP: BATHING DRESSES, CAPS, AND PEIGNOIRS.

END OF LADIES' SUPPLEMENT.

"HOME IN THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE": THE NATION'S NEW PICTURES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS



1. THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF THE ARTIST'S WORK IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY: PIERRE MIGNARD'S "A PORTRAIT OF DESCARTES."
2. A MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN OF THE SPANISH SCHOOL, BY A PUPIL OF VELASQUEZ: JUAN B. MARTINEZ DEL MAZO'S "MARIANA OF AUSTRIA, QUEEN OF SPAIN."
3. A CHARACTERISTIC RUBENS: P. P. RUBENS' "A LANDSCAPE WITH A SHEPHERD."

Very generously, Rosalind Lady Carlisle recently presented to the National Gallery seven important pictures: the five here reproduced; Lucas Cranach's "Charity"; and four subjects on one panel—"The Coronation of the Virgin," "The Trinity," "The Virgin and Child Enthroned with Donors," and "The Crucifixion," with a Predella of the Twelve Apostles, by Barnaba da Modena. In the letter announcing her splendid gift, Lady Carlisle wrote: "It is with the

4. THE WORK WHICH, IT HAS BEEN SAID, THE KING OF SPAIN OFFERED TO BUY FOR AS MANY LOUIS D'OR AS WOULD COVER THE SURFACE OF ITS CANVAS: ANNIBALE CARRACCI'S "THE THREE MARIES."
5. AS INTERESTING AS IT IS CHARMING: GAINSHOROUGH'S LIFE-SIZE SKETCH, "MRS. GRAHAM AS A HOUSEMAID."

utmost gladness that I transfer these pictures from my keeping into the hands of the Nation, as they will find a safe and lasting home in the National Gallery; therefore, it is with eager pleasure that I hand them over. The more one thinks over the happiness of the pictures going home to their rightful place, where all pictures that have stood the test of time and secured a verdict in their favour should go, the more one wants to speed them on their way." So are the people enriched.

THE BLACK FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE MADE WHITE: THE KING'S HOUSE IN ITS NEW FORM.

DRAWN FROM SIR ASTON WEBB'S DESIGN, BY HIS COURTEOUS PERMISSION.



ALREADY COMPLETED IN SECTIONS ELSEWHERE AND NOW BEING PLACED IN POSITION: THE NEW FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE ACCORDING TO SIR ASTON WEBB'S DESIGN.

Buckingham Palace was described by King George IV., not, perhaps, without reason, as "the ugliest house in Europe." There is something particularly appropriate, therefore, in the fact that the task of beautifying it, and rendering it worthy to rank beside the royal residences of the Continent, has been undertaken under the auspices of King George V. The new front was designed by Sir Aston Webb, the well-known architect, who also designed the architectural portion of the Victoria Memorial in front of the Palace, and the new offices of the Admiralty at the east end of the Mall. In order to expedite

the work as much as possible and prevent the Palace from being too long in the builder's hands, the new front was completed beforehand, in sections, at Messrs. Leslie and Co.'s Britannia Works, Fulham, where the work has been in progress for some months. The actual task of fixing the new masonry began at Buckingham Palace on August 5, and is expected to take three months. The Portland stone, of which the new facing is composed, should stand the weather much better than the Caen stone previously employed. The cost of the work, £60,000, will be defrayed by the Victoria Memorial Committee.

VERSAILLES UNDER THE REPUBLIC: MODERN PARISIANS IN THE HAUNTS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



A SOCIETY GATHERING IN REPUBLICAN FRANCE ON THE SCENE OF THE MONARCHY'S DOWNFALL: A FASHIONABLE GARDEN-PARTY GIVEN RECENTLY BY "LES AMIS DE VERSAILLES."

There is something strangely suggestive of the irony of fate in this drawing of a Society entertainment held the other day in the gardens of Versailles, where Marie Antoinette and her gay Court held revel in the ominous days before the French Revolution. It recalls, too, the scene in the early morning of that day in July 1789, when the fierce and hungry mob, led by hordes of women, tramped out from Paris, and compelled Louis XVI. and his Queen to leave Versailles for ever.

To-day a society known as "Les Amis de Versailles," is doing all it can to promote interest in the palace and its historic memories. The president of this club is M. Millerand, ex-Minister of War, who may be seen in the drawing, along with two of the vice-presidents, the Comtesse de Castellane and the Marquise de Ganay, and other leaders of Parisian Society. The garden-party was preceded by a causerie by M. Andre Hallays on Jean de La Quintinie, gardener to Louis XIV.

FIGHTER OF THE HIDDEN PLAGUE: THE CREATOR OF SALVARSAN.

AFTER THE PHOTOGRAPH BY KRAUTH.



WAGING WAR AGAINST A DISEASE "MORE RUTHLESS THAN THE DESTROYING ANGEL": PROFESSOR PAUL EHRLICH, DISCOVERER OF "606"; WITH DR. HATA, SUGGESTER OF THE PREPARATION.

Professor Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfort, who was received so cordially when he delivered the general address in Pathology the other day at the Congress of Medicine, is best known to the man-in-the-street by his "606." Seeking a cure for that dread disease, that hidden plague, which Sir Malcolm Morris described as "more ruthless than the Destroying Angel," he tested, with the aid of his assistants, 605 preparations before discovering the one he regarded as satisfactory: hence the name "606" for the particular preparation, which was suggested, as we noted in "The Illustrated London News" at the time, by Dr. Hata, a Japanese physician working in the Frankfort Laboratory.

The value of Professor Ehrlich's work cannot be overrated, for "the hidden plague," as Major H. C. French, R.A.M.C., has said, "does not strike only those who expose themselves to it; it strikes also, and in greater number, the innocent. It costs the country millions of pounds; it fills many homes with preventable misery, overcrowds our workhouses, prisons, and lunatic asylums with imbeciles and criminals, and if uncontrolled may eventually endanger the very existence of the country." Who can wonder that there is a call for State control of the disease? Professor Ehrlich, who was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1908, was born at Strehlen on March 14, 1854.

ELLIMAN'S



THE WELL KNOWN PRACTICAL VALUE OF ELLIMAN'S

Embrocations in the treatment of ailments named in the Elliman Booklets is established by results. That Elliman's Embrocations will allay pain, check inflammation, also promote rapid healing, if judiciously applied, (i.e. according to the instructions given in the Elliman Booklets) has for many years been recognised and acted upon daily, which accounts for a large sale of Elliman's resulting from recommendation.

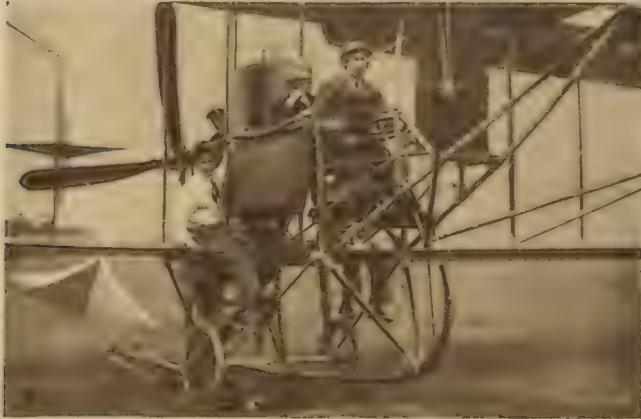
The R.E.P. Booklet, 96 pages, Illustrated, is enclosed with bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation, for Human Use, price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-.

The E.F.A. Booklet, (treatment of Animals,) 72 pages, Illustrated, is enclosed with bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation, for Use on Animals, price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co.,
Embrocation
Manufacturers,
Slough, England.
All rights reserved

EMBROCATION

Veteran Airman and Oxford Blue Dashed to Death: The Fate of Mr. Cody and Mr. Evans.



1. THE FAMOUS CRICKETER KILLED: MR. W. H. B. EVANS. | 2. THE ILL-FATED MACHINE: MR. CODY'S WATER-PLANE. | 3. KILLED NEAR ALDERSHOT: MR. S. F. CODY.
4. PILOTING THE FATAL WATER-PLANE: MR. CODY, WITH COLONEL DONEGAN, R.A.M.C. | 5. AFTER THE DISASTER: THE WRECKAGE OF MR. CODY'S WATER-PLANE.

Another terrible aeroplane disaster took place near Aldershot on August 7, when Mr. S. F. Cody, the popular veteran of the air, and his passenger, Mr. W. H. B. Evans, were killed by a fall of about 300 feet on Cove Common, near Aldershot. The machine was Mr. Cody's giant water-plane, with a 100-h.p. engine, in which he

intended to fly to Southampton on the following day to start in the sea-plane race round Great Britain. Mr. Evans, who was in the Sudan Civil Service, got his Blue when at Oxford both for cricket and Association football. He afterwards played cricket for Hampshire.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., PARTRIDGE, AND TOPICAL.]

The Dog as Disciplinarian: Sheep-Dog Trials at the Tring Agricultural Show.



1. OBEYING INSTRUCTIONS CONVEYED BY HAT AND STICK: "KEN," THE WINNER, PENNING SHEEP.
3. ROUNDING UP: THE TRIAL OF "LADDIE," BELONGING TO MR. BATTY, OF ROTHERHAM.

In the sheep-dog trials at the Tring Agricultural Show the first prize was won by Mr. L. Ackroyd's "Ken." Typical tests are described by Mr. Robert Leighton in "The New Book of the Dog." "Three sheep are let out of a large pen. . . . The dog has to bring the sheep up the east side, round a small pen at the north end, drive them down the west side . . . (round a post) then bring them up the course and

2. A MANOEUVRE DEMANDING GREAT ACTIVITY IN DOG AND MAN: THE TRIAL OF "KEN."
4. "WEARING" THE SINGLE SHEEP: AN OPERATION REQUIRING MUCH TACT AND SELF-RESTRAINT.

force them into the pen at the north side. After they are let out of the pen they have to be shedded or separated, and one of the three sheep has to be kept for a time from joining the others. . . . The sheep should be driven steadily . . . never at full gallop. . . . Very often . . . in wearing the single sheep the dog is so keen and excited that again he gets too near and tries to rush his opponent."—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.]

KEEP WELL ALL SUMMER

When hot weather is followed by a poor appetite, impaired digestion, impure blood, skin eruptions, and feverish conditions of the system, TAKE

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.



IT IS THE OLD-TIME, EVER-POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation. Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking. Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison. Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a Simple and Natural Health-giving Agent. You cannot over-state its Great Value in keeping the Blood Pure and Free from Disease by Natural means.

It may be safely taken at any time by old or young. It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa, by removing the irritating cause. Be prepared for emergencies by keeping a bottle in the house, and in your bag when travelling.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

Sold by Chemists and Stores Everywhere.

LADIES' PAGE.

VERY seldom does a registry office witness the marriage of the heir of a peer of the realm and a very wealthy heiress, as happened last week, when Lord Rocksavage and Miss Sybil Sassoon were married by the Registrar of St. George's, Hanover Square. The wedding was unconventional in its dress aspect also, for the bride wore a simple afternoon-gown of blue chiffon over mauve satin charmeuse, cut down at the throat and partly filled in with a lace vest, and finished with a folded sash and ends of mauve satin, and accompanied by a hat of blue chiffon; while the bridegroom appeared in a dark-blue morning-suit and soft felt hat. Only four friends, including the bridegroom's father, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and the bride's brother, Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P., were present. It will be remembered that Lord and Lady Howard de Walden had a similarly small and unconventional wedding-party last year. They were, however, married in church. The fact that the present bride is a Jewess no doubt affected the decision of Lord and Lady Rocksavage to have the civil ceremony alone, as no religious one would have suited both parties.

There is really not a little to be said, as essentially most decorous and least agitating, in favour of a very quiet wedding, with only the immediate family present to show that it is sanctioned and approved by those most concerned. The old ritual of the Church instructed the couple to bring as large a number of friends as possible with them to the wedding ceremony, partly because, as it is put in the introduction to the service in the German prayer-book of Archbishop Hermann—from which the reformed English service was partly compiled—"the prayers of many of the godly are desired"; and partly for the practical reason that in those days, when a central registration of marriages had not been devised, the more eye-witnesses that there were of the ceremony having been duly performed the better. The primary object of a wedding ceremony is to place beyond dispute the fact that the parties have brought their union under the jurisdiction of the marriage laws of their country, so that the legal duties and claims of each and the status of a future family shall be clear. But the Church has naturally always desired to associate religious observances and thoughts with the great crises of human life, and though the civil ceremony at the registry office is all that is really necessary for legal marriage in England, it is equally permitted for those who so prefer to enter matrimony through the church door. Within the last few years the Dissenting chapel has also been made available; and the services of its duly recognised pastor substituted at will for those of the State functionary. In France and some other countries this is not the case. The State there requires a brief and formal ceremony before a public official. The priest's blessing may be afterwards sought, but is optional; the State takes no notice of it, one way or the other. As a fact, French brides generally insist on going to church after the Mairie has finished his formalities; they could not consider themselves married



A DAINTY TUNIC AND A FASHIONABLE HAT.

A pretty tunic in blue Ninon-de-soie, embroidered with tiny gold and blue beads, and finished with a huge sash bow of Bulgarian brocade, and tulle cuffs.

The wide transparent brim of black lace and fly-away feathers on stalks, with a crown of black tulle over taffetas, represents the latest mode in hats.

without Holy Church's sanction, and only go to the Mairie because they must. There is a secular objection to the civil ceremony alone, apart from religious ideas: the brief, bald, civil formality is ugly, and affords no opportunity to display bridal robes!

But it must not be necessarily inferred that the State shows antagonism to the Church by insisting that a civil ceremony and consequent registration shall always take place and shall legally suffice, for it is a fact that here, in our own country, at the very period when religion most affected daily life, the same arrangement was made. By the "Marriages Act" of the Puritans, passed by our Parliament in 1653, a legal marriage could only be entered into before a Justice of the Peace, and the addition of a religious ceremony was quite at the option of the parties. Nevertheless, the church door was ordered to be used in every case as a means of publicity; the names of the proposed bridegroom and bride had to be posted thereupon for three weeks before the date desired for the wedding. Then the couple, accompanied necessarily by two witnesses, appeared before the magistrate, who, after he had satisfied himself that all formalities had been fulfilled, completed the legal marriage by dictating these words to the husband: "I, A B, do hereby in the presence of God take thee, C D, to my wedded wife, and do also in the presence of God and before these witnesses promise to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband." Then the bride repeated the same formula, except that the sly little word crept in—"a loving, faithful, and obedient wife."

The formula just given is that used to this day by the Quakers, or "Friends," at their wedding ceremonies, but they omit the "obedient." The Jewish wedding ceremony is remarkable in that the bride says nothing, makes no vow, gives no promise, but receives that of the bridegroom, who says to her, "Be thou my bride, according to the laws of Moses and of Israel." There are also certain Psalm-sings and sayings, and a really pretty ceremony is that the bride and bridegroom, standing under a sheltering canopy, both drink out of the same glass, symbolising that henceforth they will share the cup of life's experiences; and the glass is then thrown down and broken, to indicate that no other person may ever partake with the two who have chosen to join their lives in one. Then the bridegroom signs a marriage contract, in which he engages, amongst other points, to "provide" his bride with "all things needful in her station as my wife." The English Church service, preoccupied from first to last with enforcing obedience on the bride, fails to remind the bridegroom, and recall to the other married men present, the fact that this undertaking to provide for a wife is implied. As Strindberg puts it, with unconscious humour, a married man, the father of a family, has deliberately chosen "to live in three rooms with a wife and seven children rather than in two rooms alone." The exact number of children and of rooms is a detail, but, apart from that, the philosophy of marriage is there, and some men need to be reminded of it!

FILOMENA.

By the Silv'ry Sea.

When away at the sea, the constant exposure to the sun makes a high-class toilet cream indispensable. Beetham's La-rola is a toilet preparation of world renown, it is quite greaseless, and should be used by every lady desiring a perfect complexion. La-rola is unequalled for removing sunburn, roughness or redness; it whitens the complexion and makes the skin beautifully smooth and soft. When you pack, don't forget to include a bottle of La-rola, you will find it invaluable during the holidays. Gentlemen should use Beetham's La-rola regularly before and after shaving; it soothes the skin and allays irritation.

SPECIAL OFFER: Send us 3d. and we will forward you (in the United Kingdom) a box of samples of La-rola, Tooth Paste, Rose Bloom, Soap, etc.



BEETHAM'S La-rola

Bottles 1/- and 2/6 of all Chemists and Stores.

M. BEETHAM & SON (LTD.) CHELTENHAM.



Thousands of Cases

of the rich ripe fruit selected and shipped from the choicest growths of Sunny Spain are required to make Britain's Best Preserve. There is not a single orange used but is carefully examined before manufacture. That is why

"Golden Shred" Marmalade.

maintains its wonderful uniformity of quality and flavour, that brilliant clearness and refinement which have made it unrivalled.

"Golden Shred"

is made in Model Factories scientifically equipped and of scrupulous cleanliness, by willing, well-cared-for workers,

ROBERTSON—Only Maker.
PAISLEY — LONDON — MANCHESTER

BURBERRYS

Illustrated
Catalogue
and Patterns
of Burberry
Materials
Post Free.

WEATHERPROOF SHOOTING SUITS

INSURE the Sportsman healthful immunity from the discomforts of wet or chilly weather; increase enjoyment by their airiness and freedom; and add the distinction of being equipped in a smart and workmanlike manner.

PIVOT SLEEVES and other Burberry inventions unite to secure the unfettered liberty essential to quick and accurate shooting.

BURBERRY CLOTHS.

By the scientific conjunction of special processes of weaving and proofing, Burberrys produce materials no less remarkable for the originality of their patterns than they are for weather-resistance, light-weight and durability.

BURBERRY COLOURS.

INGS are carefully chosen and blended by experts to harmonise with rock and heather, so that game can be shot at under the auspicious conditions arising from practical invisibility.

BURBERRYS
Haymarket LONDON

Bd. Malesherbes PARIS & Provincial Agents.



Burberry Suit

Enthusiastically commended for its freedom, light-weight and comfort. Pivot sleeves allow perfect ease



Choose
your
favourite
instruments—

Flutes or piccolos, violins or harp, horns or trumpets—all the sweetest voices of the orchestra are at your command, either singly or in any combination you desire. The Æolian Orchestrelle reproduces them faithfully, yet suitably voiced for the ordinary room. In addition to these it gives you the rich tones of the pipe organ.

The Æolian Orchestrelle

A many-toned instrument
that anyone can play.

The Æolian Orchestrelle can be played in the same manner as the Pianola—by music-roll, and in this way you may reproduce all your favourite orchestral and operatic music with all the original symphonic effects.

The expression, the choice of tones, and all that gives Orchestral music life and charm is placed under your control by the patent devices of the instrument.

To appreciate the Æolian Orchestrelle at its artistic worth you must play it. You are invited to do so at any time at Æolian Hall, and to write for the descriptive Catalogue 5.



The Orchestrelle Co.,
ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond St., London, W



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. THE GERMAN EMPEROR

ART NOTES.

THE London exhibitions are closed, or closing, but the streets are still open to the critic. August means, in some sort, a revision of the town. Before Buckingham Palace, for instance, are now standing all the preliminaries of repair: towers of timber, ladders and platforms are raised. It is a task to which the contractors carried their best array of material. If the old façade looked dingy and unconvincing before, it looks doubly so behind the splendid economy of the art of scaffolding. The laws of construction unadorned are obvious in the navy's creation of poles. For the common-sense that should be the virtue of all building, a ladder puts many a grand stairway to shame. The stucco of Buckingham Palace falls away, in two senses, before the out-posts of the army of builders.

Another comparison makes a still graver assault on the Palace walls. The unnatural whiteness and unbecoming proportions of the Victoria Memorial outside the gates interfered with the looks of the old building. Moreover, it is likely that they will interfere with the looks of the new. No moderate scheme of re-facing can cope with the scheme of the Memorial, which presents a killing confusion of white surfaces—almost impossible to ignore in carrying out any renovations in its vicinity. But let it be hoped that it will be ignored as far as is possible. In Rome white marble or the paint that matches it, is well enough, it does not outrage the whole scale of Roman tones. In London it is a defiance to the prevalent colour, and must fail, especially when it faces, as will the new façade, the smoke-laden wind from the East.

In Owens College, Manchester, has been erected a tablet to

the memory of the most dilatory of all medical students. Francis Thompson spent six or seven years in learning, not medicine, but that he would never be a doctor; or, rather, in satisfying his doctoring father that his case was hopeless. On three occasions he made some show of trying for a degree, and between times attended a few lectures as he could. The memorial celebrates two arts that have little or nothing to do with

Owens College—poetry and sculpture. The slab, carved by Mr. Eric Gill in Roman and Italic letter, is an admirable example of chiselled scholarship in its most recent revival. Mr. Gill has given a supplementary value to many statues

Street, almost within the shadow of the Parthenon fragments, contains several pieces of low-relief, and a "Madonna and Child" in the round, that suggest Mr. Gill will not for the future keep so strictly to the letter of his craft.

That the National Gallery has secured Lady Carlisle's Gainsborough is particularly fortunate. No example of the master could be more welcome than the picture of the young woman with a broom, from the point of view of complete representation. It is, like the most interesting of the Hogarths and the Reynolds already in the public keeping, unfinished. "The Girl with the Broom" takes, in Gainsborough's

output, the place that "The Shrimp Girl" takes in Hogarth's.

Proof of the rapid advance in black-and-white pictorial advertising is well shown this week by Messrs. Elliman, Sons and Co., of Slough, who are inserting a pictorial page in fourteen of the best weekly illustrated papers, published in London. In each case the page is wholly or partially a different subject.

In their Sailings Table for August, the P. and O. Company call attention to the attraction, at this season of the year, of the sea voyage to Gibraltar and Marseilles, the fares to which ports for first and second-class passengers have recently been reduced. For people who like sea-voyaging in fine warm weather there is no doubt the week's trip by mail steamer to Marseilles, broken by a call at Gibraltar, affords considerable enjoyment and an agreeable alternative to the fashionable seaside resort. As to the return trip, one may either choose the homeward P. and O. steamer, which gives an interval of three days at Marseilles, and some freedom from worry as to one's baggage; or, perhaps, sending the heavier baggage back by sea, one may journey by rail to London via Lyons and Paris.

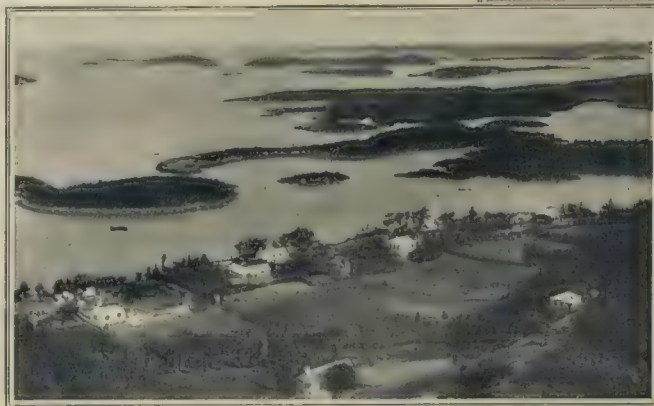


Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

TO GUARD BRITISH COMMERCE USING THE PANAMA CANAL: THE NEW NAVAL BASE, BERMUDA. It is reported in official circles that, owing to the completion of the Panama Canal, the existing small dockyard at Bermuda, which has been in existence for over a century with little enlargement, is to be greatly increased and equipped so as to form a first-class British naval base across the Atlantic, capable of acting as a support and refitting station for any fleet that the Admiralty may consider it advisable to maintain in and about the West Indies.

THE DOCKYARD AND "IRELAND'S ISLE," BERMUDA

in London by the excellence of his inscriptions. The danger, in the view of those who care for Mr. Gill's lettering, is that he himself will turn to the manufacture of sculpture—that he will carve the figure and leave the tablets to another hand. Already a window in Museum



The "DEVON" FIRE

FIRST IN OFFICIAL TESTS
carried out by
H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS
and
SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
CANDY & CO., Ltd.,

London Showrooms: NEWMAN STREET, W. Works: HEATHFIELD, DEVON

SEVERAL AGENTS: BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, GLASGOW,
DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, LEEDS, MANCHESTER,
NEWCASTLE, NOTTINGHAM, SHEFFIELD,
WARRINGTON, YORK.

For Pipe Smokers!
Player's Navy Cut
Tobacco

For Cigarette Smokers!
Player's Navy Cut
Cigarettes

The Brand for all Smokers:
Player's Navy Cut
"Beautifully cool & sweet smoking."

YARNS

All previous performances
eclipsed
by the behaviour of
Continental Tyres
in the
GRAND PRIX DE FRANCE

Automobile Club de la Sarthe,
August 5, 1913.

WINNER	Bablot (Delage)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
2nd	Guyot (Delage)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
3rd	Pilette (Mercedes)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
4th	Salzer (Mercedes)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
5th	Duray (Delage)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
6th	Lautenschlager (Mercedes)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
7th	Thomas (Schneider)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS
8th	Elskamp (Mercedes)	-	-	on CONTINENTALS

The winner's speed of nearly 77 miles per hour for the course of $335\frac{1}{2}$ miles is a **World's Record** for long-distance road-racing, and he also made the fastest circuit at the terrific speed of 85 miles per hour—another record.

These Records were only rendered possible by the faultless service given by his Continental Tyres.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of SIR JOHN GEORGE TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR, Bt., of 14, King Street, St. James's, who died on Sept. 30, are proved by George Felix Standish Sinclair, son, and Sir Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, Bt., grandson, the value of the estate being £107,745. Under the provisions of his marriage settlement, £8000 is to be paid to his son and £10,000 each to his daughters Mrs. Udry and Mrs. Owen Williams. He gives £50,000 to his grandson; £300 to Miss Mary Power; £200 to Peter Keith; and the residue equally to his son and two daughters.

The will and codicils of Miss MARIA MERCER, of Oakenshaw House, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancs., who died on Feb. 22, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £146,744. She bequeaths £5000 each to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Home Mission Fund, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Blackburn and East Lancs Infirmary, and for charitable purposes in Great Harwood and in Clayton-le-Moors; £2000 each to the Victoria Hospital, Accrington, the Great Harwood, Sydney Street, and Rishton Wesleyan Methodist Chapels; £2000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £1000 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Railway Benevolent Institution, the Railway Servants' Orphanage, the Salvation Army, the Victoria Hospital (to endow a bed), the Children's Home and Orphanage, Edgworth, the Blackburn and District Orphanage, and Müller's Orphanage, Bristol; £500 each to the Manchester and Salford Street Children's Mission, the Wesleyan Chapel at Oakenshaw, and Miss Weston's Sailors' Rest; and the ultimate residue for charitable purposes as the executors may direct.

The will of MR. JOHN ARMITAGE DRAKE, of Heath Lodge, Halifax, who died on July 4, is proved, the value of the property being £36,966. He gives his partnership interest in John Morton and Co. to his son William Armitage; 7438 shares in Drakes, Ltd., and £562 to his son Jonas Wilfrid; £100, the household

effects, and an annuity of £500 to his wife; and the residue to his two sons.

The will of MR. JAMES BISHOP, of Hamstead Park, Newbury, who died on June 21, is proved by his two sons, and the value of the estate sworn at £412,561. The testator gives £7000 to his daughter Emily Rose Phillips, and £18,000 to the trustees of her marriage settlement, £7500 each to his grandsons Gerald Herbert and Algernon Charles; £6000 to his son William Henry; £3000 to his son Charles Willoughby; £1000 each to his grandchildren Geoffrey and Sybil Daisy; £100 and £1200 a year to the

PARLIAMENT.

IN the closing days of the Session work was done by both Houses with great expedition. In the House of Lords, as the Earl of Selborne complained, the revision of legislation was a mere farce, Bills being sent to it too late to be mastered. Only a small group of Peers remained in attendance this week, and they placed no obstacles in the way of the Government completing its programme, although little consideration had been shown to themselves. In the House of Commons the Indian Budget, always reserved for

the final days, was submitted in a weighty, carefully prepared speech by Mr. Samuel Montagu, one of the capable young men of the Treasury Bench, and discussion upon it was marked by gravity and a deep sense of responsibility. One of the last great contentions of the Session related to the Marconi Contract. It was attacked by Liberal critics as well as by the Unionists, who contended that it was a bad business arrangement and that either the establishment of the wireless stations should be carried out by the Government itself or we should wait a little longer to give other companies an opportunity. Mr. Herbert Samuel and the Prime Minister, however, insisted that the matter could brook no further delay and that the Marconi Company alone were in a position at present to do the work; and accordingly the contract was approved of, although by a reduced Coalition majority. The Finance Bill, which in normal times was passed early in a Session, was not considered in Committee until this week, when its progress was rapid. A different fate befell a sort of supplementary measure, the Revenue Bill, which makes certain concessions in respect of the land duties to builders and small owners. The Bill was withdrawn for want of time for its consideration. There was one member of the Cabinet who specially received the good wishes of the Opposition on the eve of the holiday—namely, Sir Edward Grey. After he had made an elaborate statement on foreign affairs on Tuesday, those wishes were conveyed to him by Mr. Bonar Law, who generously acknowledged the leading part he had played in connection with the Concert of Europe.



LIFE ON THE BROADS: HOLIDAY-MAKERS AND THEIR CRAFT BELOW WROXHAM BRIDGE.

Holiday-making on the Broads is in full swing just now, and those who have the 'luck' to be there this year are having, from all accounts, an excellent time. Some habits, however, are said to be missing this August, having been scared away, apparently, by an idle tale based on some local gossip that last year's floods had damaged the district from a holiday point of view. In no sense, though, is that the fact, and this year again yachting and boating can be enjoyed as much as in any previous year. Our photograph gives a glimpse of how pleasant life afloat is beside the meadows and woods below Wroxham Bridge.

widow of his brother Mrs. Caroline F. Bishop; an annuity of £300 to his cousin Emily Mallock; and legacies to servants. The residue of the property he leaves as to one-third each to his said two sons, and one-third in trust for the widow and children of his deceased son George Frederick, the share of his granddaughter Sybil Daisy not to exceed £20,000.

ceived the good wishes of the Opposition on the eve of the holiday—namely, Sir Edward Grey. After he had made an elaborate statement on foreign affairs on Tuesday, those wishes were conveyed to him by Mr. Bonar Law, who generously acknowledged the leading part he had played in connection with the Concert of Europe.



Public Opinion
has pronounced it the
finest Whisky in the
World.

"Four Crown"
Scotch Whisky.

Sole Proprietors:—
ROBERT BROWN LTD.
Distillers by Royal Warrant,
GLASGOW and LONDON.

TRAVELLING COMFORT

FOOT'S PATENT "EUREKA" TRUNK.

The bottom is as accessible as the top. Any article can be instantly removed without disturbing the remainder of contents. Ensures perfect order and economises space. No heavy trays to lift. No Crushing. No Confusion. Made in six sizes, with 2, 3, or 4 drawers, which can be divided to suit customers' requirements.

Write for Booklet,
"TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS"
No. 7.

Sole Makers—

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd. (Dept. T7),
171, New Bond Street, London, W.



HIGH POWER TELESCOPES

FOR MARINE, STALKING, ASTRONOMICAL, AND GENERAL USE.

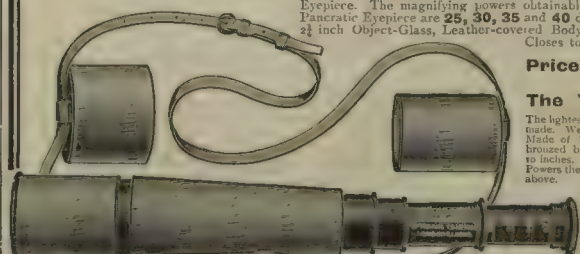
The "TARGET," A Portable Telescope with Panoramic Eyepiece. The magnifying powers obtainable by means of the Panoramic Eyepiece are 25, 30, 35 and 40 diameters. It has a 2 1/2 inch Object-Glass, Leather-covered Body, Caps and Sling. Closes to 11 inches.

Price £4 4s. Carriage free.

The TELEVISTA

The highest high power Telescope made. Weight only 1 lb. 14 ozs. Made of hard German Silver, Branded Black. Length, closed, 10 inches. 2 1/2 inch object glass. Powers the same as the "Target" above.

Price
£6 10s.
Carriage free.



AITCHISON & CO., Ltd.,
OPTICIANS TO BRITISH & FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

428, Strand, London, W.C.; 281, Oxford Street, W. and Branches, LONDON.
LEEDS—37, Bond Street.

ILLUSTRATED LIST POST FREE.

W. Nias, Esq., Seacombe, writes:—"The telescope 'Target' 'came safely to hand,' and is in every respect a fine instrument, with which I am well pleased."





IRISH LINEN

The finest Linen in the world comes from Ireland. The finest in Ireland from Robinson and Cleaver. Distinguished since 1870 for quality—design—value.

Table Damasks

woven in our own looms and of exclusive design have ever been a feature. Some of the best and latest developments in modern styles will be found in our "Green Book of Damask," copies of which may be had on request.

Afternoon Tea Cloths

with rich hand-embroidery and drawn-thread work on fine Linen. (No. 630, as illustrated, 40 x 40 ins., 30/- each.) The latest scalloped Styles 45 x 45 ins., 49/- each. Other Tea Cloths from 12/6 each (size 35 x 35 ins.). Special sizes made to order.

Illustrated Lists and Samples Post Free.

Robinson & Cleaver

40, D. DONEGALL PLACE

London. **BELFAST.** Liverpool.



For Sportsmen, Motorists, Yachtsmen, etc.

No. T 3387.—Vickery's Latest Pocket Lighter, with Two Detachable Strikers, either Petrol or Tinder, for very windy weather, most useful for Sportsmen and Motorists.

Engine-turned, Gold: £3 7s. 6d. Silver, 12/6.
Plain, Gold: £3 3s. 0d. Silver, 10/6.

The largest collection of Novelties in London for Gifts of all kinds; Selections sent on approval for Tennis, Golf and Croquet Prizes.

J. C. VICKERY

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silver Smith & Dressing Case Manufacturer.

170-181-183 REGENT ST. LONDON

SMOKERS FROM SCOTTISH FICTION—JEREMIAH CLEISHBOTHAM.

THE CHOICEST OF ALL



SMITH'S NO. 1 SMOKING MIXTURE

2 oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3
4 oz. Oval Tins 2/6
4 oz. Airtight 2/6
8 oz. Oval Tins 5/-

Prepared for smokers of cultivated taste by the manufacturers of Smith's famous Glasgow Mixture.

If your tobacconist does not stock it ask him to procure it for you.

OIGEE Binoculars

PATENTED in Great Britain and abroad AWARDED BRUSSELS 1910 Gold Medal



UNEXCELLED QUALITY
optical and mechanical

For catalogue 205 apply to—**W. H. THOMPSON,**
Sole Agent,
26 & 27, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

or to the sole manufacturers:
OIGEE Optical Works,
Schöneberg, Berlin.

Every
requisite
of a
perfect
Infants'
Food
fulfilled

Mellin's Food

with fresh milk perfectly fulfils every requisite of a food for infants. All the necessary constituents for the formation of

**STRONG MUSCLES,
SOUND BONES, &
HEALTHY BODY**

are present when fresh milk is modified with MELLIN'S FOOD.


Sample of Mellin's Food and valuable 96 page Book on "The Care of Infants"—Free. Mention paper, and address
SAMPLE DEPT., MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PECKHAM, S.E.

HERALDIC STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Designed and Executed.
Armorial Bearings Carved on Wood & Stone.
Memorial Brasses and Tablets.
Book Plates in all styles, engraved or by Photo Process from Sketches.
Heraldry, English and Foreign.
Armorial Shields, Wood or Metal.
Researches—Heraldic, Genealogical, Historical, and Antiquarian.

CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.




HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials free by post. Sold in tins 4/-, 3d. Bottles 3/-, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. Halfpenny. Also of the following LONDON wholesale houses—Newbery & Sons; Bardon & Sons; J. Sanger & Son; W. Edwards & Son; M. J. Roberts & Co.; Butler & Crane; John Thompson, Liverpool, and all Wholesale Houses.

BENSON'S FINE GEM RINGS


Highest Quality. Best Value. At Lowest Cash Prices.
Or the Economical and Equitable "Times" System of MONTHLY PAYMENTS is available.

62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
And 25, OLD BOND STREET, W.




Diamonds, £50


Illustrated Book, No. 1, of Rings, (with size card) Post Free.




Ruby and Diamonds, £21
Diamonds, £27




Diamonds & Platinum, £41




Rubies & Diamonds, £17




Diamonds, £18



Rubies or Sapphires and Diamonds, £6 6s.



Sapphire & Diamonds, £54



Diamond Half-Hoops, £10 upwards.

Selections on Approval at Our Risk and Expense.

THE WORLD-FAMED

Angelus

PLAYER PIANOS

the extraordinary success of which is undoubtedly due to their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability, and Moderate Prices

SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, LTD.
Depts. 2, Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent Street, London.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

WITH A CHARACTER OF ITS OWN—TRY IT

Age guaranteed by Canadian Government

Sold the World over

DISTILLERY ESTABLISHED 1858.

London Office 20 Cockspur Street S.W.

HOVENDEN'S EASY

HAIR CURLER

PRICE 6/- PER BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Benzol as a Petrol Substitute.

It will probably be remembered that when the body known as the Petrol Committee suspended its sittings some months ago, a smaller committee, composed of representatives of the R.A.C., the A.A., and the S.M.M.T., and called the Petrol Substitutes Committee, was appointed to carry on the work begun by the original body. The main terms of reference of this smaller committee were to investigate the technical possibilities and the probable sources of supply of fuels other than petrol, and, presumably, it has been pursuing this line of investigation during the past

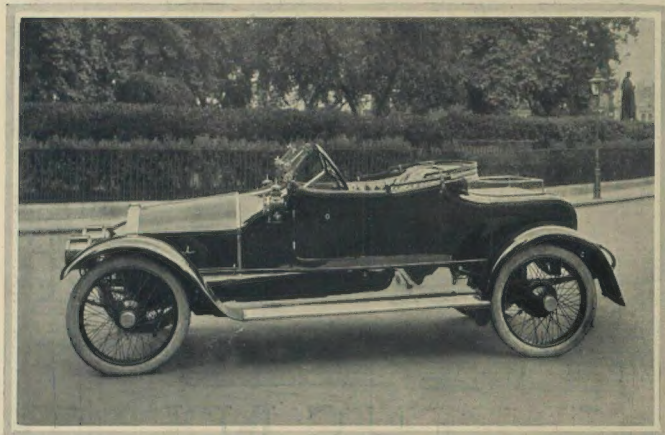
few months. We have not heard much of its work, from which it might be inferred that its success in grappling with the problem of an alternative to petrol as a motor fuel has not been as great as the most sanguine anticipated. Indeed it almost seems to me that its success has been of a very qualified nature, if I am to judge by a pamphlet which has been sent to me by Mr. Stenson Cooke, who is acting as Hon. Secretary of the Committee. The pamphlet in question is entitled, "Benzol, and How to Use It," and begins with a short statement of what benzol is, how it is obtained in the process of coling, and the necessity for using only good qualities of the fluid as a motor fuel.

very nice in its way, as a sort of earnest that somebody is indeed looking after the interests of the motorist, but I really cannot see that it gets us much farther.

Some Good Points.

Perhaps it is scarcely fair to be too critical of the pamphlet, since it certainly does convey some amount of information for the use of those who have taken to the use of benzol. There is at least one hint that should not be lost to sight. It is a very prevalent notion that benzol requires more air for perfect combustion than does petrol, and, as a matter of fact, this is really the case; but in

order to get the best results it is pointed out that it is far preferable to reduce the size of the carburetter jet-orifice than to fit an extra air-valve. It is obvious that this way lies the road to economy. Another point which is worth emphasising is that the use of benzol will stop "knocking" in practically all cases where engines are inclined to knock on petrol. The motorist should, therefore, keep this in mind and not hang on unduly to his top-gear when hill-climbing simply because the warning knock, to which he has become accustomed, is absent. Yet another point to which attention is drawn is the desirability of only using a properly washed spirit—though there is a distinct omission here, inasmuch as the Committee does



A SMART AND SPORTING SPEED-MODEL: THE NEW 15-20 H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH TWO-SEATER.

This attractive Armstrong-Whitworth car has a flush-sided two-seater body—two seats in front and a double-dickey seat at the back. It has Dunlop detachable wire-wheels and Dunlop tyres. The car is painted in dark blue with black mountings and is upholstered in dark blue leather.



DEMONSTRATION-CARS IN THE PUNCTURE-SEAL TEST: A 15½ ARROL-JOHNSTON AND A 32 H.P. DAIMLER.

The two motor-cars shown here are the Daimler and Arrol-Johnston cars which are being made use of in the important series of special experiments now being carried out under the observation of the Royal Automobile Club in the Puncture-Seal Tests.

not tell us of any standard to be applied in the purchase of our benzol.

The "Motor" and Benzol.

This brings me to another aspect of the fuel question, which is that of the splendid work that has been done, apropos this fuel question, by the *Motor*, which has not only conducted a number of extremely useful tests, but has set a standard of quality, compiled a list of places where benzol can be purchased, and has generally tackled the problem in a most thoroughgoing fashion. While others have been talking and investigating, the *Motor* has set about organising, so far as is possible for a

(Continued overleaf.)

CAUTION TO MOTORISTS.

TYRES FITTED TO RIMS OF INCORRECT DIMENSIONS.

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., has had its attention directed to the fact that there are in use upon motor-cars a large number of wheel-rims which do not conform to standard shapes and sizes, and that consequently tyres, and particularly tubes, are being unduly injured in use.

This injury to tyres arises from the fact that these rims do not properly fit the tyres, but allow a freedom of movement of the cover which results primarily in damage to the inner tube.

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., hereby gives notice that it cannot hold itself responsible for any damage to covers and tubes which are fitted to such unsuitable rims, and invites those owners of motor-cars who experience tyre trouble of the character indicated to have their rims examined in order that they may locate the cause and avoid a recurrence of the damage.

Rims can be gauged and reported on at any of the Company's Depots.

LONDON: 14, Regent Street, and 136, Clerkenwell Road.
BIRMINGHAM: Aston Cross.
BELFAST: 41, Chichester Street.
BRISTOL: 35, Victoria Street.
COVENTRY: Alma Street.
DUBLIN: Oriel House, Westland Row.

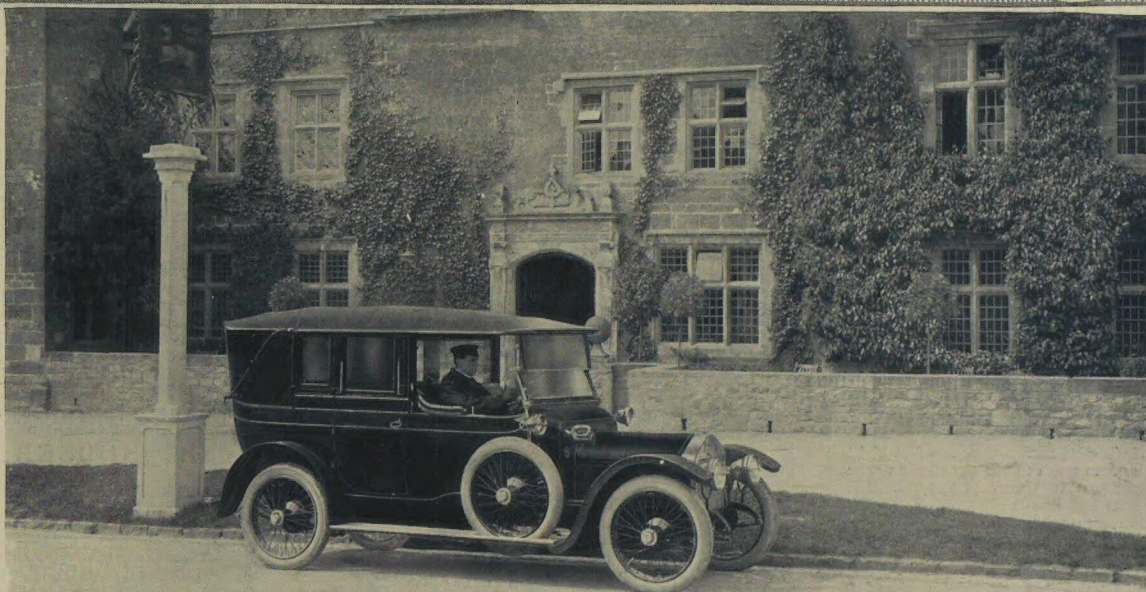
GLASGOW: 63, Bath St., and 69, North Wallace St.
LIVERPOOL: 115, Albion Street.
LIVERPOOL: 31, Leese Street.
MANCHESTER: 196, Deansgate.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 2, St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street.
NORWICH: 94, Prince of Wales' Road.

NOTTINGHAM: Castle Warehouse, Castle Boulevard.
AMSTERDAM: Keizersgracht 258.
BERLIN: S.W. 13, Alexandrinenstrasse 110.
BRUSSELS: 40, Rue des Croisades.
COPENHAGEN: 19, St. Strandstræde.
HANOI: Hanoi, A.M.

MILAN: Via Giuseppe Sirtori, N. 1a.
PARIS: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll.
BOMBAY: 3, Wallace Street, Fort.
CALCUTTA: 3, Mangoe Lane, Dalhousie Square.
MADRAS: 188 C, Mount Road.
CAIRO: C. J. Flower.

WOLSELEY

"The Car for Durability and Reliability."



A WOLSELEY 16 20 h.p. CABRIOLET.

Send for Catalogue No. 40, Post Free.

THE WOLSELEY TOOL AND MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd.,

Telegrams
"EXACTITUDE,"
BIRMINGHAM.

ADDERLEY PARK, BIRMINGHAM.

Telephone
6153 CENTRAL.

Proprietors: VICKERS, LIMITED.

LONDON DEPOT:
YORK STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

Telegrams:
"Autovent, Vic, London,"
Telephone: 6320 Victoria.

MARINE DEPT.:
COLUMBINE YARD,
EAST COWES, I.O.W.

Telegrams:
"Walseley, Cowes."
Telephone: 493 Cowes.

PRICES 6d & 1/-

"BY FOUR TINTS" BLANCHE, NATURELLE, ROSE & RACHEL

Poudre d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TOILET

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN

HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS

AT ALL PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c

WHOLESALE ONLY OF RHOADS & SONS LTD LONDON

The difference between two Cyclists.

One hot and tired, the other fresh and ready to cover the journey again. Change machines about, then the other man suffers. It is not a question of stamina, the fault rests with the machine.

To ride a

TRIUMPH

is a revelation to those who have ridden common-place machines, and—suffered. They are built with such precision, their balance is so perfect, their running so smooth, that riders are able to cover long distances with great enjoyment and little fatigue.

Cycles from £6 17 6 to £13
Motor Cycles from £49 5 0

Catalogues—Cycle and Motor—post free. Please mention in which you are interested.

TRIUMPH CYCLE CO., LTD. (Dept. M)
COVENTRY.
London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

No. 18



When you buy a Gun



or a Steel Rowing Boat



Buy the best, and buy from the maker direct. Prompt delivery either at home or abroad. Write at once for Catalogues, which are sent post free anywhere.

ARMSTRONG'S SPORTING GUN DEPT.,
115, Northumberland Street,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

LOTUS

LADIES who have a selection of Lotus sent home never get the first-class fit which is given in the shop. The only exception is where Lotus have been worn before, and the same style is chosen again. Agents cannot undertake to serve ladies as they ought unless the problem of size receives their personal attention, and this cannot be given without the support of the whole of their Lotus stock. In fairness to all concerned, when a first-class fit is wanted, every lady ought to have her size determined by an experienced assistant. It is quite as necessary as if the shoes were made to measure.

Letters:
Lotus Shoe Makers, Stafford
Telep. no.:
No. 699 London Wall



68—14/6
Agents everywhere.

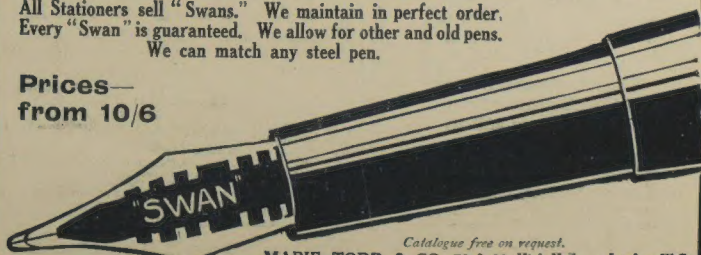
THE

"SWAN"

BEST OF ALL FOUNTAIN PENS.

All Stationers sell "Swans." We maintain in perfect order. Every "Swan" is guaranteed. We allow for other and old pens. We can match any steel pen.

Prices—
from 10/6



Catalogue free on request.
MABIE, TODD & CO., 79 & 80, High Holborn, London, W.C.

